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WEEKLY

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## Precious Possession

*Photo: B. Ranganathan*

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

# THIRTY FEET BENEATH THE HOOGHLY

## Rebuilding The City Of London ● Wazards Of The Wash-Tub

*SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS—XI*

# THE GOVRNOR WAS OBSTINATE

**By LOUIS C. S. MANSFIELD**

**Famous detective, forgery expert and Criminologist.**

**Gus Colin Langley and Wilcey Johnson were committed for trial for the alleged armed robbery and murder o L. G. Russel, a garage owner of Ashville. In submitting an alibi, the defence contended that the accused persons were in Wilmington, 390 miles away from the scene of murder, that they met a party of army officers at Fayetteville and a police chief at Elizabeth town (whom they requested permission to park their car near the police station) and that they had an argument with a toll-bridge keeper near Wilmington. For want of proper witnesses to prove the alibi and banking on the prosecution story, Ehrirghaus, State Governor of North Carolina sentenced Langley to the chair. Yet, the Governor felt that Colin was innocent. How the Governor snatches Colin from the gallows is narrated in this eleventh of our Stranger-Than-Fiction series.**

**IT was extremely fortunate for Gus Colin Langley that on December 21, 1932, Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus happened to be resting from official duties.**

**Ehringhaus, the State Governor of North Carolina, was spending his Christmas vacation in Ashville and, having nothing better to do, decided to fill in time at the local courthouse where Langley was being tried for the murder of Lonnie Graydon Russel, a local garage owner.**

According to Zeb. V. Nettles, the prosecutor, Langley and Wilcey (Shorty) Johnson had shot and killed Russell during an armed robbery on the night of September 27.

Opening his case, Nettles stated that he would bring before the court a number of witnesses who were prepared to swear that they had seen Langley and Johnson commit the murder. He alleged that Langley and Johnson had arrived in Ashville on Monday September 26; that they had killed Russell the following day and the next morning had driven off in their battered sedan car to Wilmington, 390 miles away, where the car was recognised by Sheriff John R. Morris from the witnesses' descriptions.

Johnson, it appeared, had been granted a separate trial and was to appear in court after the Langley trial was concluded.

## The Intercepted Letters

Nettles had prepared his case well. He produced a long string of witnesses who had identified the couple as the men they had seen before, during and after the murder. No fewer than five witnesses identified them as the men they had seen running away from the garage immediately after the murder.

So far Ehringhaus could see nothing unusual in the trial. It seemed a plain, straight forward case of cold-blooded murder and there was no doubt that Langley would be sent to the electric chair for his part in it.

However, when Langley's attorney J Scroop Styles, addressed the court, Ehringhaus got a shock.

Styles began by asking the court to show him some consideration because he had only had a few hours in which to prepare the defence. Although Langley had been in gaol for nearly three months, he had only seen his client for the first time the day before.

At this the Judge offered an adjournment. However, Styles stated that Langley was anxious to get the case over and done with and wished to proceed.

Ehringhaus realised that there was nothing Styles could do if Langley insisted. But he was not prepared for the shocks which were to follow.

During the case prosecutor Nettles offered as evidence a number of letters which Langley had written in gaol—letters which had been intercepted by the prison authorities. Ehringhaus learned, to his astonishment, that several of them had been sent by Langley to various witnesses whom he needed to prove his innocence! The prison authorities had intercepted them and failed to send them on-

## The Prisoners' Alibi

In outlining his case, Styles told the court that, at the time of the murder, Langley and Johnson were already in Wilbington, 390 miles away:

"They were in Ashville on September 24 and 25", he told the Judge. "They left Ashville on the 26th and drove to Fayetteville, 50 miles away, where they met a party of army officers to whom they gave a lift back to camp. Coming out of the camp they knocked down an army motor-cyclist and smashed his machine. After the accident they went on to Elizabethtown where they saw the local chief of police and asked him for somewhere to sleep and also requested permission to park their car near the police station.

"The following day, September 27, they drove on to Wilmington, where Langly's father lives. On the way they had to cross a toll-bridge and not having enough money, had a long argument with the toll-bridge keeper who refused to let them pass without payment. Later, having borrowed the money, they drove to Wilmington which they reached about three hours before the time of the murder. They spent the rest of the day and that night with the Langley family.

## Sentenced To Death

"The prosecution states that Langley and Johnson were in Ashville on September 26, 27 and 28. The army officers and the police chief of Elizabethtown could prove that. on the 26th, they were miles away. The toll-bridge men and Langley's own family could prove that, on the 27th, they were more than 300 miles away!

"Unfortunately, we cannot produce all these witnesses. Langley wrote letters to every one of these witnesses asking them to appear in court. But, not one of these letters were sent on!"

This statement upset Ehringhaus very profoundly. He realised that if Langley was speaking the truth, if he really had met the army officers, spoken to the police chief of Elizabethtown and argued with the toll-bridge keeper at the times he said he had, he could not possibly have been anywhere near Ashville and, therefore, he could not be guilty of the murder.

However, since none of these witnesses were in court, the judge had to proceed with the evidence that was produced by the prosecution. And as prosecutor Nettles produced witness after witness who testified that they recognised Langley as one of the men they had seen, Ehringhaus had to admit that, on the evidence heard in court there could be only one outcome.

Langley was found guilty of "first degree murder" and sentenced to die in the electric chair at ten o'clock on February 10.

## The Governor Is Worried

When the Governor walked out of the Ashville court-house, his mind was in a tumult. On the only evidence which had been produced in court, the verdict was a just one. But if those witnesses had been available to prove Langley's statements, he would never have been convicted. If the story of his movements were true, Langley was an innocent man.

Ehringhaus was conviced that the story was true and that Langley was innocent. He realised that no guilty man, wishing to make up a fake story to account for his whereabouts at the time of a murder, would tell a story which could be so easily checked. A guilty man would be careful to think up something which could not easily be disproved.

Ehringhaus knew that, as Governor, it would eventually be his duty to order the execution of the condemned man. Yet even though he believed him innocent, he could neither grant the prisoner a respite; commute the sentence to life imprisonment; order for re-trial or release Langley unless there was new evidence forthcoming.

It was up to him, Ehringhaus felt, to investigate the case and find the witnesses himself; otherwise he might be forced to sign the order for the execution of an innocent man.

## Technical Flaw

Unfortunately it was well into January before Ehringhaus could free himself from official duties sufficiently to concentrate on the case. But it was soon apparent that it was going to take a very long time to trace the key witnesses.

Because of this, he searched for, and found, a technical flaw in the legal aspect of the case.

Late on the night of February 9, Langley's head was shaved and his trousers slit ready for the fatal electrodes.

At five minutes to ten the following morning—five minutes before he was to die—he was informed that Governor Ehringhaus had granted him a respite because, in sentencing him, Judge McElroy had failed to add the words: "First Degree Murder."

Langley was taken from Raleigh Prison to Ashville Courthouse resentenced and sent back to Raleigh with his execution fixed for a new date.

Meanwhile Wilcey ('Shorty') Johnson had come up for trial on the same evidence used to convict Langley. When the jury heard the case, they refused to convict and brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty".

## Missing Witnesses

Late in February, Ehringhaus heard from Police Chief J. C. Johnson to the effect that, although he recalled the incident of the two men who approached him for somewhere to sleep and also for permission to park their car, he could neither recall what the men looked like nor remember the exact date.

He found, too, that in the five months which had elapsed since the murder, most of the army officers had been transferred from Fayetteville to distant posts and that many of them had left the service altogether. In addition, one of the toll-bridge officers recalled having an argument with two men in a battered car on September 27 but said he would be unable to recognise them again, while the second had left the service and could not be found.

In the circumstances, Governor Ehringhaus called in the parole commissioner for North Carolina, Edwin M. Gill, and ordered him to start a series of public enquiries into the case to establish whether or not Langley was guilty.

However, public enquiries take time. The members were not all able to attend at the same time on the same dates. The witnesses could not all be traced.

## Proof At Last

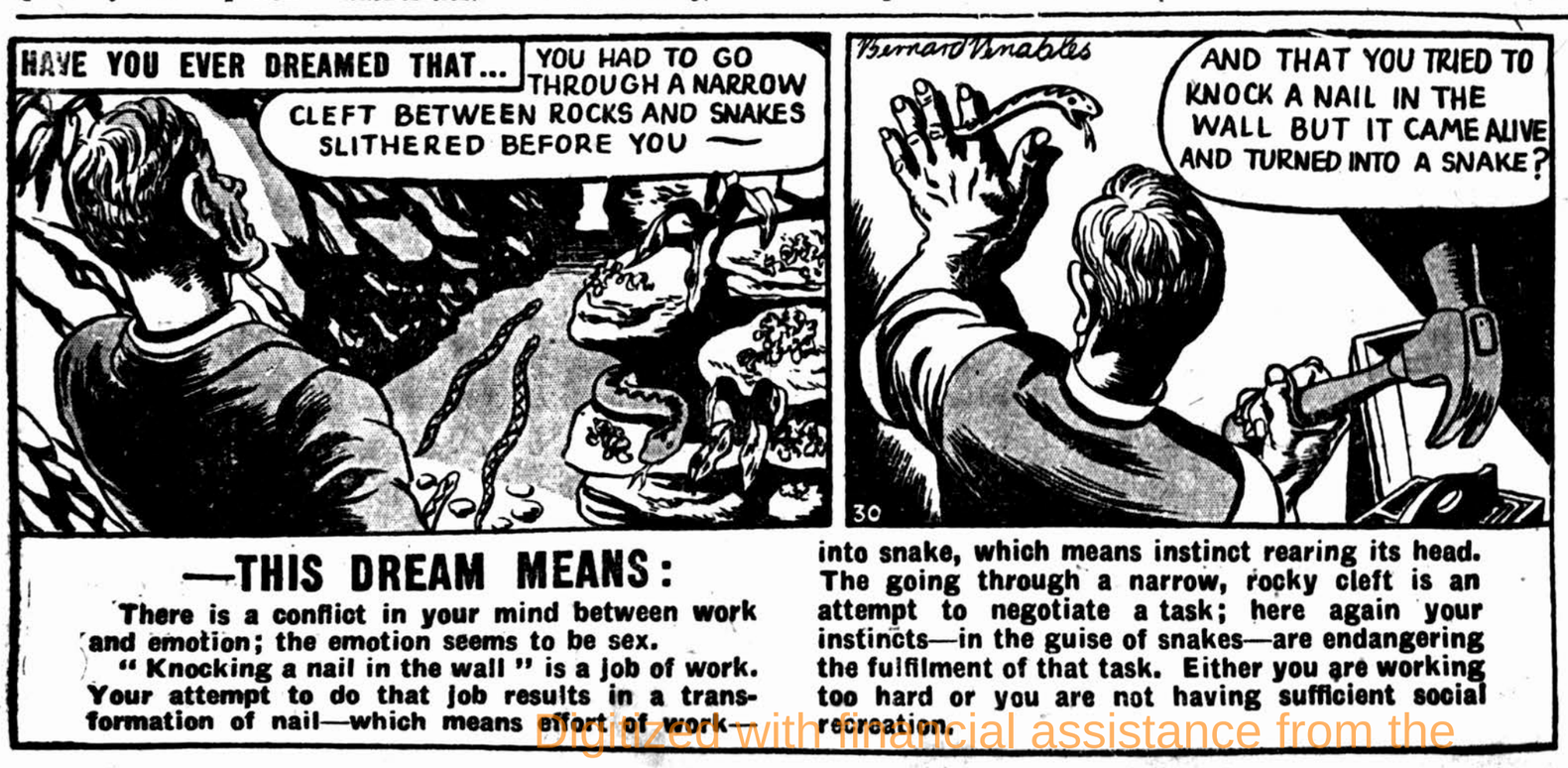
IN the circumstances, the matter dragged on and on and though the Governor kept granting respites on various pretexts, no less than seven different dates were set for Langley's execution.

Finally, after the Governor had succeeded in delaying the execution for nineteen months, and after the last respite, the legal authorities decided that Gus Colin Langley must die on September 8, 1933, at ten o'clock in the morning.

As Ehringhaus could find no further pretext for a respite, he decided to risk public opinion and commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

By October 31, 1934—more than two years after the killing—the investigators had still not succeeded in tracing the missing witnesses, so the Governor decided on another bold stroke. On his own conviction of the

(Continued on Page 22)


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU HAD TO GO THROUGH A NARROW CLEFT BETWEEN ROCKS AND SNAKES SLITHERED BEFORE YOU —
Bernard Bnables
AND THAT YOU TRIED TO KNOCK A NAIL IN THE WALL BUT IT CAME ALIVE AND TURNED INTO A SNAKE?
30

**—THIS DREAM MEANS:**

**There is a conflict in your mind between work and emotion; the emotion seems to be sex.**

**" Knocking a nail in the wall " is a job of work. Your attempt to do that job results in a transformation of nail—which means effort of work—into snake, which means instinct rearing its head. The going through a narrow, rocky cleft is an attempt to negotiate a task; here again your instincts—in the guise of snakes—are endangering the fulfilment of that task. Either you are working too hard or you are not having sufficient social recreation.**

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# WIZARDS OF THE WASHTUB

By Douglas Liversidge

***From all over the world requests for guidance come to laboratories in London where a group of scientists is turning clothes-washing into a science. Canada, New Zealand, France, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland and Sweden are among countries interested.***

***The writer spent a day with the soap-sud experts. He learned why the electricity in soap-particles is a matter of medical interest and why secrecy is preserved about ultrasonic laundering.***

SOAPSUD SCIENCE FOR SOLDIERS: ONE OF THE BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION SCIENTISTS EXPLAINS HOW FABRICS ARE TESTED FOR FLAWS. HIS AUDIENCE, CAPTAIN C.L.R. HAINES AND CAPTAIN G.L. PHILLIPS, ARE ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS LAUNDRY OFFICERS ATTENDING A REFRESHER COURSE AT THE LABORATORIES.

*IT was washing-day when I looked in at a squat, russet-brick building on London's fringe. It always is washing-day there.*

The word conjures up a picture of a dank, steamy kitchen . . . a pair of pink, plump arms scrubbing away at the rubbing board, then pausing wearily to push back strands of fallen hair. And the end of yesterday's joint, cold for lunch.

But the eternal washday is nothing like that in the neat, compact laboratories at Hendon of the British Launderers' Research Association. Instead I found a scientific wonderland where white-smocked scientists were at work fathoming the mysteries of sparkling suds, happily tinkering with a tangle of gadgets that wash clothes by means of inaudible sound, and solving such apparently abstruse questions as the amount of electricity in dirt particles.

Much of it seemed to have little to do with laundering. But though some of the experiments take years to complete, they are all practical in ultimate aim. These Wizards of the Washtub cast their eyes over a wide, range of industries—chemical, textiles, dyestuffs—and cooperate with the doctors in their war on germs. They not only carry out thousands of routine tests: analysis of soaps, water and synthetic products for industrialists; they are already applying their skill to problems of importance to Britain's industrial revival.

## DOCTORS SENT AN S.O.S.

Even the War Office seeks the Association's aid. Recently a first batch of officer-launderers arrived at Hendon for a four weeks' refresher course.

*And from Canada, New Zealand, France, Belgium Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland come requests for guidance on problems arising out of present-day textile and fat shortages and the endless struggle with the bactoria of disease.*

What has laundering to do with medical science? Here is part of the answer in a story told me by Mr. F. Courtney Harwood, an affable, thickset man in his fifties, who is the Association's Director.

During the war the Medical Research Institute sent an urgent call to Hendon for help. Hospital doctors, measuring the number of bacteria in the air in the wards, had noticed a rather frightening increase after the beds had been made. They applied a little technical white oil, a kind of medicinal paraffin, to the bedding—not enough to be seen or felt but enough to trap any germs which fell on the sheets and blankets. This worked very well but they wanted an easy way of applying the oil after the bedding had been washed.

At first the Hendon men were puzzled. "Then", recalls Mr. Harwood, "we remembered the work of a team some years ago. We had explored the electrical charges of dirt particles or oil droplets floating about in water.

## BEATING THE GERMS

"You see, any dirt or fibre when dropped into water develops an electrical charge on its own account. If you put electrodes coupled to a battery into the water, negatively-charged particles drift to the positive and postively-charged ones to the nagative."

Ordinary soap increased the slight negative charge on oil droplets but research showed that certain other substances changed the charge from negative to positive. This made it possible to deposit oil quite easily on the wool fibres, for the positively charged oil droplets were attracted to the negatively charged wool. The substances were quite unlike soap and soap substitutes for instead of washing oil off they forced it on to the wool.

"So," said Mr. Harwood, "we applied this discovery to tests at the North Western Hospital, Hampstead. At the end of the washing process an oil mixture was added to the last rinse water and the oil transferred itself to the wool. The oil held the bacteria so that they did not fly into the air when the beds were being made or the bedding shaken, and this checked the spread of infection."

## ULTRASONIC SECRETS

Partly state-subsidised—it is linked with the Government's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research—the Hendon laboratory is committed to a long-term programme of fundamental experimentation. Perhaps the most fascinating work being done there is the development of ultrasonic (or supersonic) laundering.

It has been proved that ultrasonic vibrations—the same in character as the vibrations of sound but of higher frequency and inaudible to our ears—will shake dirt from fabrics and help to emulsify it in the suds. At Hendon, amid a jumble of glass tubing and other mysterious apparatus, they are studying the cleansing effects of waves of between 20,000 and 300,000 vibrations a second.

*The work is shrouded in secrecy, and is still admittedly in its infancy. But Russia, and other nations too, would like to know the degree of Hendon's success. Hendon believes it holds the lead. The apparatus involved is costly and difficult to build. "And dangerous, too," warns the bespectacled expert in charge. "Don't touch that contraption, or you'll shake hands with 5,000 volts."*

## TEXTILE 'TECS

If supersonic laundering is perfected and commercialised, it will make vast sums of money for Britain. That is why nothing

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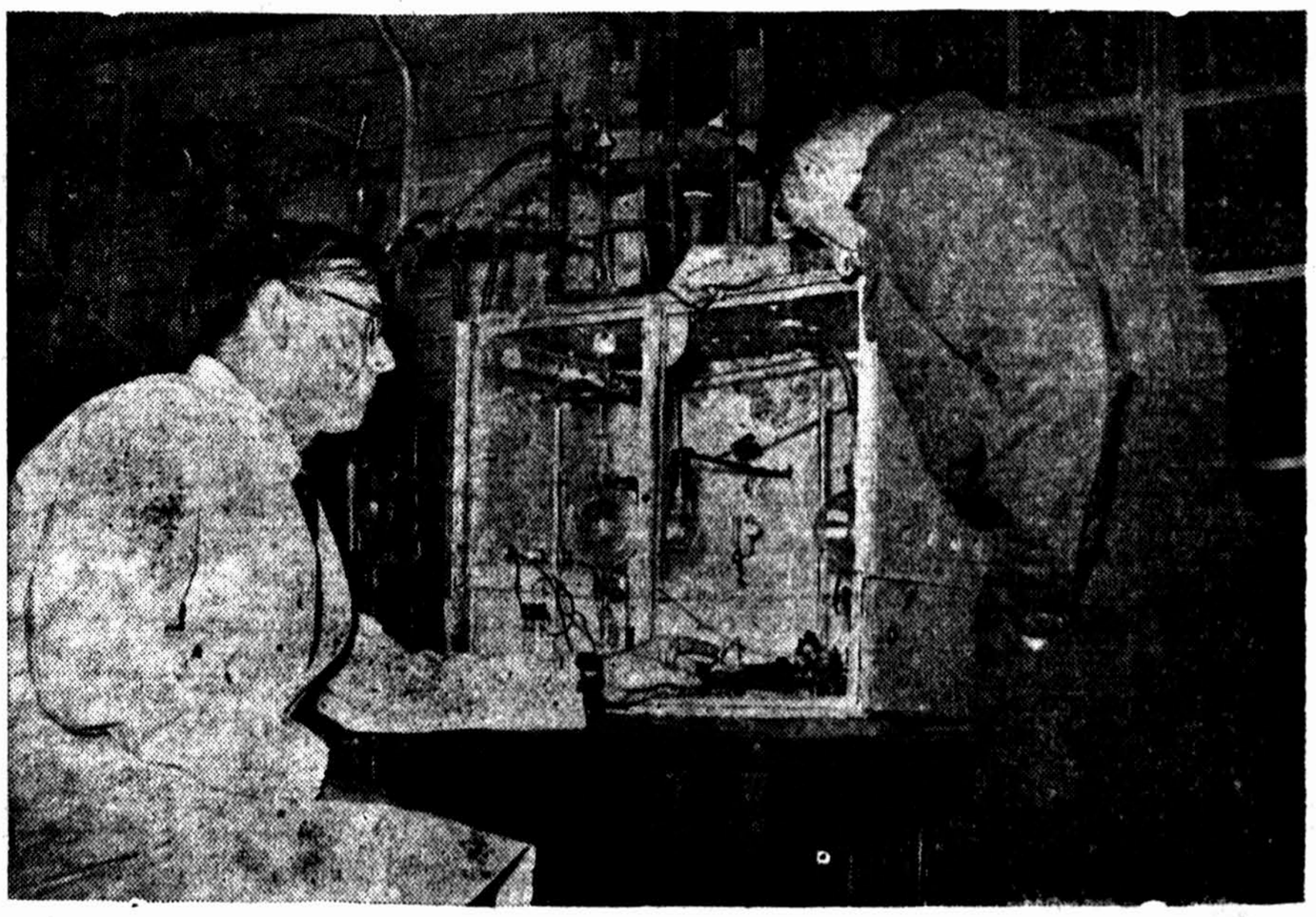


WHAT'S THIS GOT TO DO WITH THE WASHING? To the lay eye the connection between these electrical gadgets and laundering would seem to be remote. But the instruments are playing an important part in the improvement of laundry techniques.

Radha's Toilet

# Shukla's Exhibition In China

## *Chinese And Indian Paintings*

Fishes In Chinese Style

Mr. Y. K. Shukla

An exhibition comprising fifty Indian and Chinese paintings by Mr. Y. K. Shukla, the Government of India Research Scholar in Chinese Painting in China, was held at the National College of Fine Arts, Peiping on the 26th April 1948

It is for the first time that an exhibition of the kind by Indian artists was held in Peiping, the cultural city of China. Mr. N. R. Chowdhry of the Delhi Polytechnic Art Department also participated in the exhibition. Mr. Shukla also exhibited his paintings in a joint exhibition of paintings representing the modern movement in Chinese art. The three big participants in the exhibition were the National College of Fine Arts, The China Fine Art Institute and the Peiping Artists' Association. His two paintings done in Chinese style were well received in the Chinese press and were reproduced in the two Chinese news papers "Hsin Mim Pao" (New People's News) and the "Hwa Pei Re Pao" (North China Daily News).

Mr. Shukla is studying Chinese Painting at the National College of Fine Arts in Peiping. Besides visiting museums and places of interests he is contacting the famous artists of Peiping like Mr. Chi Pai Si, the bird and flower painter, Mr. Hsu Peihung, the celebrated horse painter, and, Mr. Wang Fang Ching, who is known for his first and fish impressistic landscapes and Mr. Ch'iang Chao Ho, who paints the daily life of the Chinese people in a Chinese style with an outlook of a modernist.

# DIAMOND JUBILEE OF PNEUMATIC TYRE

## *How Veterinary Surgeon Revolutionised World Transport*

**By Joseph Kalmer**

ON the evening February 28, 1888 young Johnny Dunlop pedalled from his father's house into the countryside. He was the first person to cycle on pneumatic tyres.

It is true that rubber tyres had been invented already but they had been solid. It was much easier to cycle on pneumatic tyres, but it remained to be seen how quickly they would wear out. When John Boyd Dunlop, the boy's father, examined the tyres the morning after young Johnny's nocturnal ride, he found no trace of wear at all. Thus a discovery of world-wide importance had been made. It was not, however, an entirely new discovery. Robert William Thomson, a rail and bridge-builder, in fact, had invented the pneumatic tyre some 40 years previous to Dunlop. He had made plans for a railway covering the eastern counties of England, but nothing came of these plans and he thought it would be a good idea to assist road transport by fitting the wheels of vehicles with air-filled rubber tyres.

On December 10, 1845, Thomson was granted Patent No. 10,990 by Britain's Patent Office for his invention. But alas! the invention and the patent could not be applied because rubber was still too expensive to have rendered the new tyres an economic proposition. Forty-three years later, however, they first became popular, when the Scottish veterinary surgeon, John Boyd Dunlop, invented a pneumatic tyre for his little son's tricycle. This invention patented by the Dunlop, this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee.

### Origin Of Idea

John Boyd Dunlop was only 48 years old when he made his discovery. Son of a farmer, he was born on February 5, 1840, and assisted with the livestock on the farm; becoming interested in animals ailments, he studied at the Royal Veterinary College, Edinburg, where he qualified as a veterinary surgeon at the early age of 19. Later he settled at Belfast in Northern Ireland.

It is more than probable that Dunlop first turned his mind to the problem of the "unsprung weight" of road vehicles as he jolted along in his dog-cart from one farm to another. He had the idea of filling a tube wheel with air and his son's tricycle helped him to put idea into practice. He cut out a wooden disc some 16 inches in diameter, and shaped a tube from sheet rubber about 130th of an inch thick. He then put a small air-inlet into it at the point where the ends met, and blew air into the tube with a football pump. The inlet was then closed, and he fixed his tube of air to the wooden disc with a strip of linen nailed to the rim, thus completing the first pneumatic tyre.

After that process, Dunlop had to discover whether the pneumatic tyre would be better than the solid tyre on Johnny's tricycle. He took the front wheel with its solid rubber tyre from Johnny's tricycle and went out into the yard to test it. He rolled the wheel along the yard—it wobbled and fell over.—Then he tried his pneumatic tyre; it raced across the yard and bounded back from the gate at the far end without suffering any damage.

### Hollow Tyre Perfected

This happened in the autumn of 1887, and from that time John Boyd Dunlop tried unceasingly to perfect his invention, until February 28 1888, when the first air-filled tyre was completed.

On July 23, 1888, Dunlop took out a patent wherein he described his invention as "a hollow tyre or tube made of India rubber and cloth, or other suitable material, said tube or tyre to contain air under pressure or otherwise, and to be attached to the wheel or wheels in such a method as may be found most suitable."

The first people to make use of the new invention were the British cycle manufacturers, Messrs. W. Edlin and Co., of Belfast. The first of the bicycles with pneumatic tyres was ridden for 3,000 miles without its front tyre being punctured or being removed from the rim. This tyre can be seen today in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburg

But prophets are never recognised in their native lands and the new invention was regarded with seepticism until the racing cyclist, William Hume, competing against some of the best known riders of that time, who were using cycles with solid tyres, won an easy victory on his machine fitted with pneumatic tyres. This made John Boyd's triumph complete.

## *Do You Know That—*

1 Blood pumped by the human heart travels 168,000,000 miles in 24 hours.

2 The present London telephone directory shows over 800,000 numbers and is in four volumes which collectively weigh over 12 lb.

3 Britain is now producing eight or nine times as many agricultural implements as in 1938

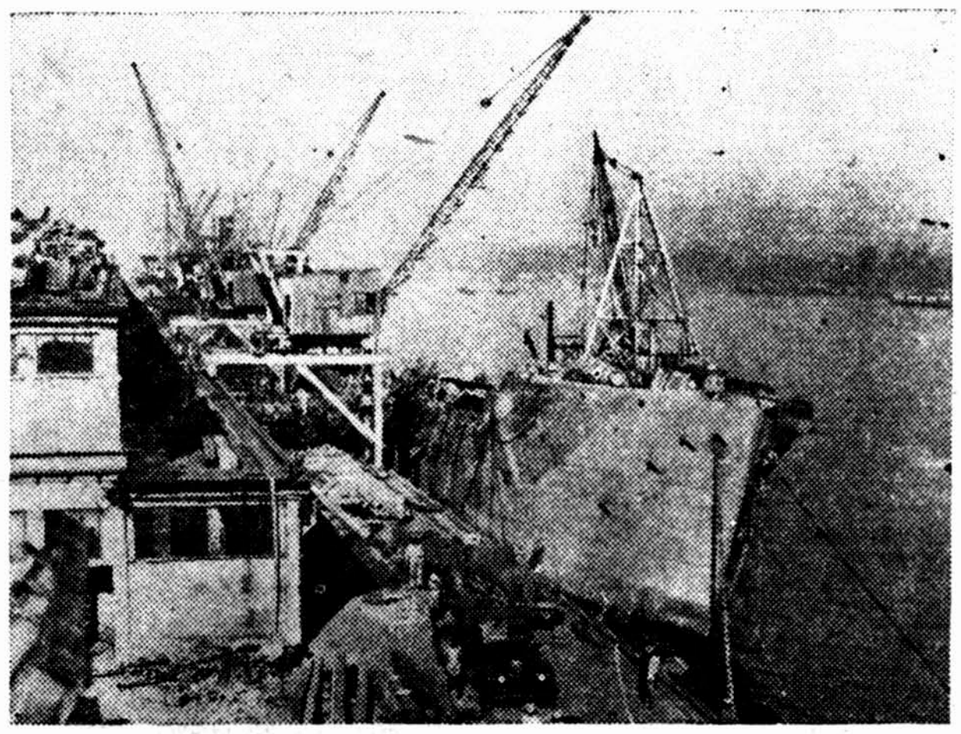
4 The world's first radio telephone service was opened between Britain and the United States 21 years ago.

5 There are a thousand mineral springs in Japan

6 Britain's population has increased by two millions since 1946

7 There are some 15,000,000 cyclists in Great Britain alone.

# Remarkable Salvage Job By Australian Divers



**Santhia floats upright, 10½ months after diving commenced. Her salvage was a notable feat made difficult by the swift current of the Hooghly and the tremendous deposits of mud inside the hull.**

# Thirty Feet Beneath The Hooghly!

*By John Loughlin*

★ **In case you think that the life of a deep-sea diver is to stride, heavy-booted and wide-eyed through sparkling and exotic marine gardens—you had better think again**

**Certainly, it was not like that in the Hoogly.So say the troupe of Australian divers who recently returned to their homeland after successfully carrying out exceedingly difficult port salvage operations both at Calcutta and Rangoon.**

That is what it was like—

At two o'clock on a sultry Sunday morning, diver Frank King, the young ex-farmer from Victoria, Australia, was lowered from a jetty at Calcutta and disappeared into the murky waters of the Hoogly.

Thirty feet down, the 7,750 ton troop ship Santhia lay on her port side, chock full of river mud.

Frank King felt his way to a hole cut in the Santhia's plates, dropped into the glutinous black mud that almost filled the engine room, and pushed himself down past the starboard engine to the port engine .

## *Buried In Mud*

A bank of mud, disturbed by his movement, suddenly collapsed, knocked him flat on his face, and pinned him down on the edge of the gratings. He was burried beneath ten fet of mud, 30 ft. below the surface scarcely able to move a hand. The weight of mud bent his back and paralysed his legs.

But his airline and phone lin were intact, and he heard the anxious voice of Ernie Moore, his assistant, on the phone.

"I'm caught down here", he told Moore. "Tell Frank to come and get me out:"

Frank Sewell was working tween decks in another part of the hulk. He was lowered into the engine room to force his way down through the mud with a water jet to his trapped comrade

But each time Sewell burrowed into the black mass, tons of mud collapsed on him, and he had to fight his way out with the help of his water jet.

**..It was more than five hours before other divers could suck the mud out with an air lift and bring King to the surface. Doctors told him it would be three months before he could dive again. But in a fortnight he was back working in the world of mud**

Normal imagination baulks at recreating the conditions under which the Australian salvage party worked on what was described as one of the most difficult salvage operations ever attempted.

## *Working By Touch*

In the mud-chocked wreck, divers were human moles, actually burled in the depths of the slimy black filth, working four hour stretches at the end of manila guide lines.

Their senses of feel and direction, like those of the blind, were developed acutely over the 10 1/2 months of the Santhia salvage operation. In all that time, until she was raised to the surface, none of them saw the ship they were working on. Apart from the complete lack of visibility, the current of the Hockey rail at four to seven knots—two knots was the accepted safety limit. That was something to think about when torn steel plates were likely to be swaying about in the current

It used to be thought that diving was only possible in the Hoogly for the four hours of slack water in the 24. That would probably have made the Santhia salvage operation the impossibility that some authorities had said it was

The Australian divers worked under the water and under the mud on a 24-hour roster doing work that involved high skill and prevision.

## *22,000 Tons Of Mud*

Before anything could be done to upright the ship they had to lighten her by cutting away her entire four-deck superstructure, half buried in the mud and by flushing out the deep deposits of mud that filled the hull. Those were the first under-water tasks of the divers.

They had to cut up the super structure plate by plate, bulkhead by bulkhead, using small charges of explosive. piece was hauled to the surface by a crane as it was cut.

The Santhia finally was raised from the river bed, but not before 22,000 tons of river mud had been cleaned out of the ship and the salvage party had surmounted technical difficulties that had baffled other experts.

For the Calcutta port authorities the presence of the hulk had been a nuisance and a headache. No ships could use this valuable berth while it lay submerged.

So the Indian Government had turned to a noted Australian salvage expert Captain John P. Williams, of Melbourne.

Captain Williams was the one-time merchant service captain who early in the war had achieved fame by his epic feat of organising and directing the salvage of Rs. 2,51,00.000 worth of bullion from the Niagara sunk in 70 fathoms off the coast of New Zealand.

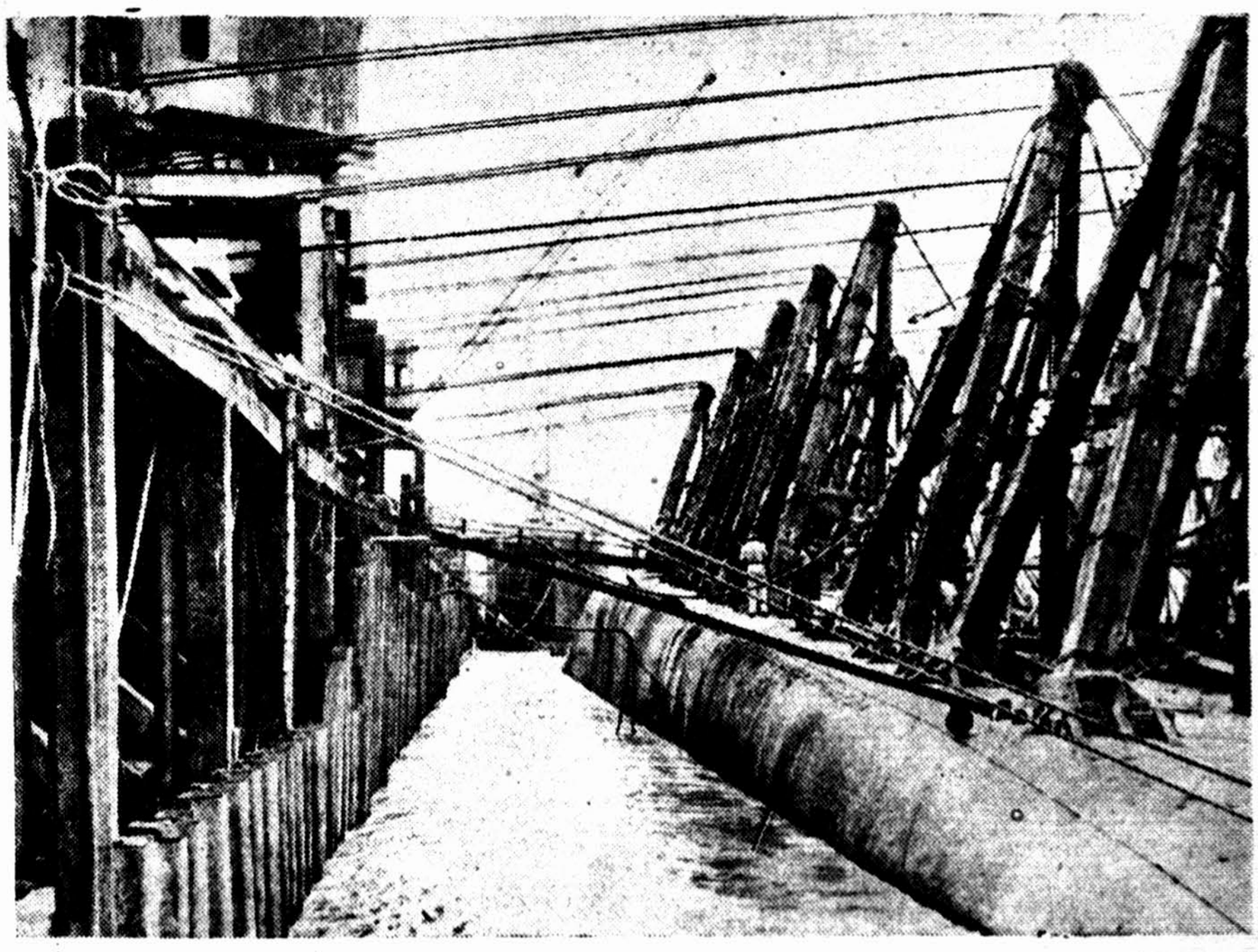
## *One Of The Toughest*

He had latter built up the Australian Marine Salvage Service, a highly efficient organisation that had salvaged 78 ships and saved cargoes worth many millions of pounds for the Allied forces in the South West Pacific Zone.

When Captain Williams took his team to Calcutta, the Santhia job proved one of the toughest. It was with no regrets that the salvage party said goodbye to the Hoogly, packed up and returned to Australia. No more mud. No more diving in solidified darkness.

But only a few months later they were burrowing deep in the mud of the Irrawaddy river at Rangoon. At the request of the Burma Government, Captain Williams had been called to look ovef three wrecks that were immobilising the modern Brooking Street Wharves at Rangoon. Here he found the same swift-flowing dark waters as he had coped with at Calcutta, the same nightmare of mud. But this team did the same remarkably successful job. It was the Hoogly story all over again.

★



**Close-up of the exposed starboard side of the Santhia shows steel cables from the hauling winches, attached to derricks built on the sh ip's side. The quay was strengthened by steel sheet piling as a safeguard against the ship sliding in against it.**

(Continued From Page 3)

can be disclosed beyond the fact that electrical impulses are conveyed to a quartz crystal which vibrates. Each crystal has its own frequency, dependent on its thickness. The frequency having been assessed, electrical gear is constructed to match. The crystal emits a beam of vibrations of inaudible sound which travels into a beaker where solutions or fabrics are tested.

While, in a variety of ways, fundamental research takes its unruffled course, other experts attend to the more routine tasks. In one laboratory, for instance, a long wooden bench is ablaze with fabrics of riotous colour. It might be the cutting room of a London fashion house, but for the microscopes and laboratory odds and ends.

## *WIZARDS OF THE WASH-TUB*

*"In a way we are detectives," says as prightly young scientist inspecting stray fibres around a minute hole in one of the pieces. "Launderers are not our only source of queries. The textile manufacturer sends us new fabrics. He wants to know whether his products will withstand the rigours of repeated washings. We also send out specimens of cloth to launderers who want to test their washing processes. After the specimens have been washed 20 times with normal loads they are returned to us and are examined for whiteness, strength, damage due to bleaching and so on".*

These laboratory detectives can generally tell whether any flaw was caused during manufacture, in the laundering process or in the owner's home. One simple test is to examine the fabric and the sewing cotton. If the cotton is sound and the rest of the material is weak, then the flaw arose in the factory and not the laundry.

A view of London from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral looking north-west.

# REBUILDING THE CITY OF LONDON

## 30-Year Project To Start Next Month

**A public inquiry is now being held in London into an application by the City Corporation for an order for the compulsory purchase of 272 acres of land for rebuilding.**

The City is an independent local government authority within Greater London (which has a separate authority) and is about a square mile in area. Rich in history and tradition, it is one of the most concentrated centres of commerce in the world.

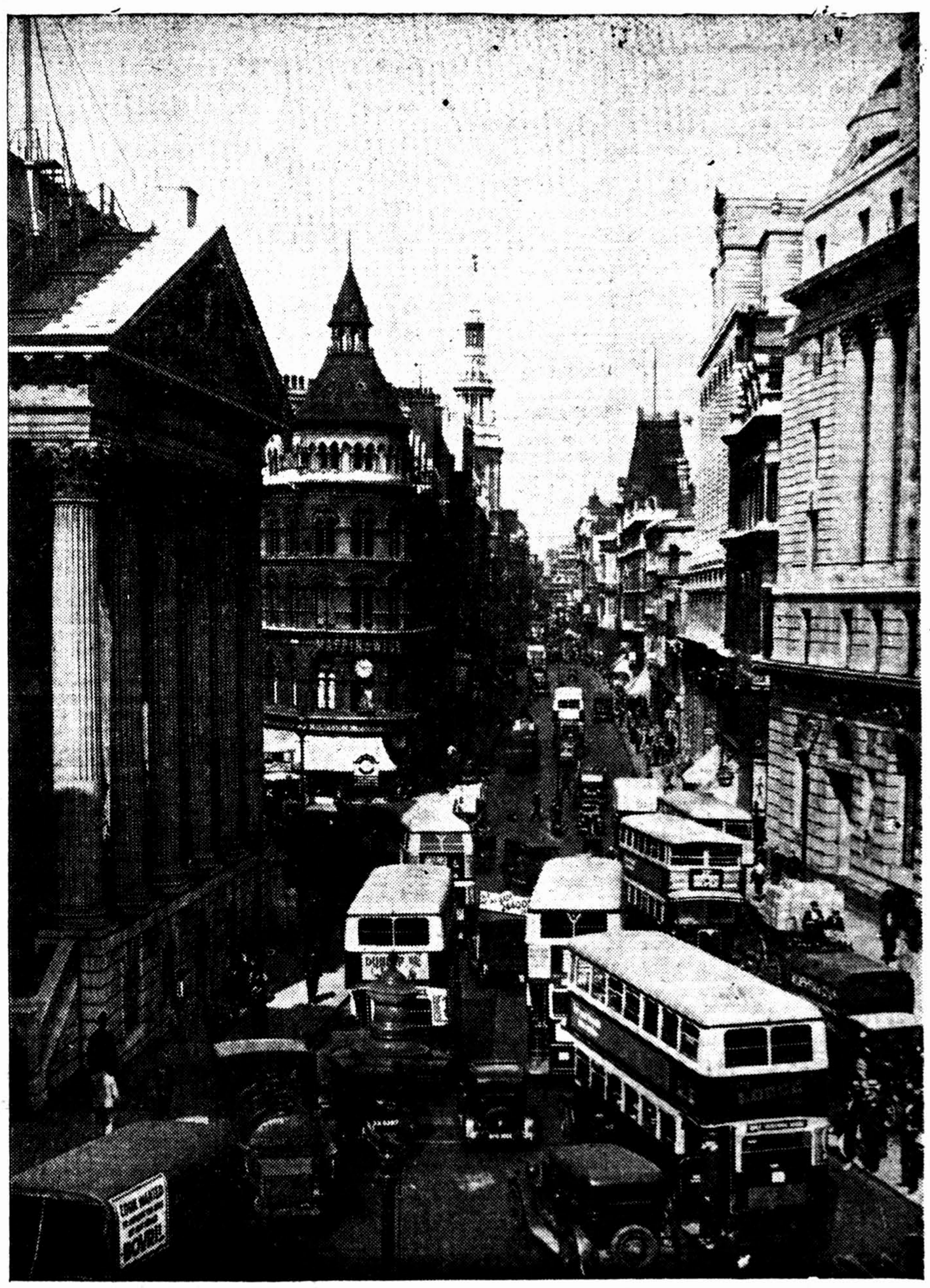
Over a third of the City was destroyed by bombs during World War II, and the Corporation now wants the land in order to put in hand an ambitious rebuilding programme.

It is estimated that the project will take about 30 years to complete, but before work begins, more than 320 objectors have to be heard at the public inquiry. There is no

Brickbarn Close, a new block of luxurious workers flats, built by the Chelsea Council on a bombed site in King's Road, is almost finished. Each flat contains three bedrooms, a living room, kitchen and bathroom, and an exclusive rent of 16.6d per week is recommended.

By David Curnock

***The famous "square mile," the nerve centre of historic London, which bore the brunt of the onslaughts of the Luftwaffe during World War II, is to rise up from the bomb craters with greater majesty. The city is to enhance its reputation as the world metropolis through an ambitious plan of rebuilding.***



**The Mansion House and Cheapside.**

objection to the actual plan of rebuilding, but certain business firms, City Guilds and churches come within the boundaries in which rebuilding is planned to take place, and it is on behalf of these that the public inquiry was instituted.

Within the boundaries of the City are the great banking houses, shipping companies and insurance offices, the Stock Exchange and Lloyds, the fur, wool, tea, rubber, coffee, and corn exchanges, and the food distributing markets. On the western boundaries newspaper and printing firms are established, while on the southern border along the River Thames are wharves and warehouses.

In the City are many historic churches and monuments, including masterpieces by the 17th century architect, Sir Christopher Wren, of which St. Paul's Cathedral is the most famous. Also in the City are the magnificent halls of the City Guilds and the Guildhall, headquarters of the City Corporation and the scene of many State banquets.

The City is a densely packed square mile of some 318 street blocks, each with an average gross area of 2.1 acres and a build-on area of 1.2 acres. The number of workers in a block might be anything up to 10,000—a town in itself.

Many of the historic buildings were destroyed by bombs in World War II and about a third of the floor space laid waste, representing a rateable value of £2,000,000 (Rs. 2.66 crores) a year.

## *Influx By Day*

The City night population is small, but the day population is about 500,000. The reduction by air raids of floor space in the City from 85,750,000 square feet, to about 59,000,000 may take 20 years to repair, but it is not proposed in future to have more floor space than 82,000,000 square feet. At the ratio o 170 square feet per person, this would accommodate 482,000 people by day, but the planners suggest that a rise in standards may reduce this number to 470,000.

The plan for the rebuilding of the most famous city in the world is one of the most intricate ever undertaken. There are many problems to be considered, such as traffic, the re-establishment of office accommodation, vast car parks to relieve congestion on the roads, the feeding of the daytime population, and the position of homes, schools, and other general amenities for those who must live within the City.

In addition, of course, the plan has to be assessed against its regional and national background, and particularly the Greater London Plan prepared by Sir Patrick Abercrombie, Britain's eminent architect.

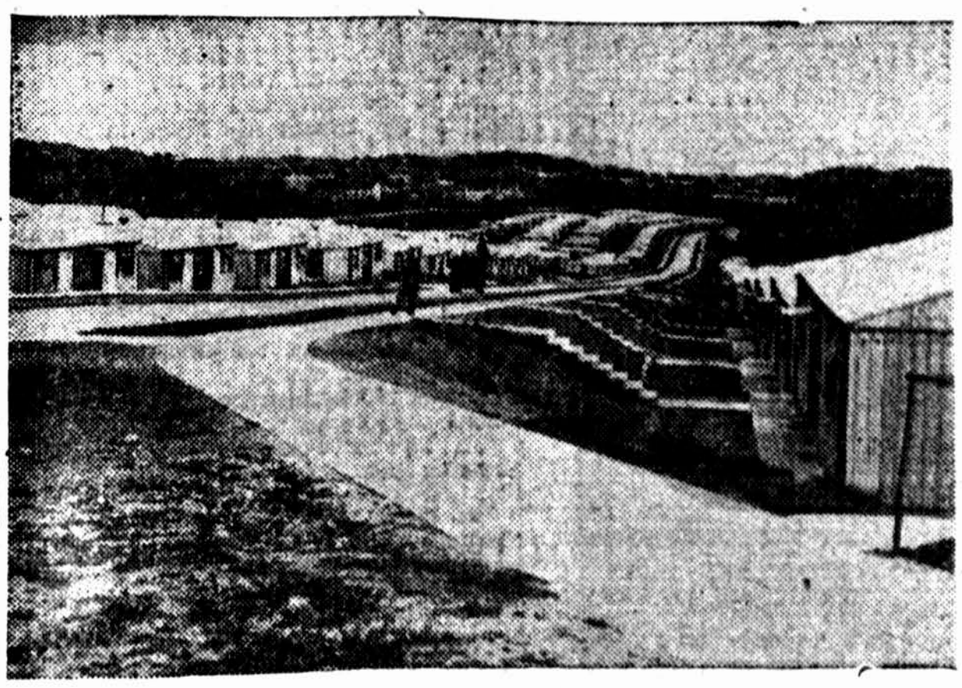
The proposals allow for the number of motor vehicles during the next 20 years to be double the pre-war figures. Two new traffic routes on the north and south boundary are proposed for through traffic, and a ring road to distribute local City traffic between shops and offices. Double level roads are also recommended.

## *Increasing Traffic*

There are more historic building to the square mile in the City than in any other square mile in the United Kingdom, and the object of the planners has been, not only to preserve these buildings as far as possible but, in some instances, even to enhance their beauty, by opening up ground near them. Open spaces within the City will be increased from 14.6 to 33.8 acres.

The precincts of St. Paul's Cathedral will be opened up to the dimensions envisaged by Sir Christopher Wren. There is to be a wide ceremonial approach up Ludgate Hill, at present one of the main thoroughfares through the city, and an approach from the river with steps and a terraced landing stage which will be used for great national occasions. By these proposals the Deanery, Chapter House and Music School will be brought within the Cathedral precincts,

**(continued on page 21)**



**The work of rebuilding Plymouth, one of England's worst blitzed cities during the war is continuing ceaselessly day and night. Out of the ruins many new housing estates have been built and new modern roads laid down. One of the new building sites to house the people.**

**The Bank of England.**

# The Royal Indian Air Force

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# Its History And Achievements

*By B. Narpati*

**AS we look back, some excerpts from an autobiography by Major-General the Rt. Hon. Sir Federick Sykes make interesting reading.**

Mr. Bleriot flew across the English Channel in July, 1909. Wilbur Wright, on the last day of 1908, remained in the air for two hours and twenty minutes. He flew ninety-three miles.

A. V. Roe, one of the pioneers of aviation in England, was threatened with prosecution for indulging in suicidal experiments. He was refused permission to erect a shed on Laffan's plain at Aldershot, and had to keep his machine under a railway arch. Louis Paulhan won the 'Daily Mail' prize of ten thousand sterling in 1901 for a flight of 183 miles from London to Manchester.

Nowadays few people visualize the difficulties and dangers of learning to fly in 1910. Dual control was non-existent. Everything was "by guess and by God". It was regarded as lucky if the aircraft landed without breaking something.

"The number of pilots who had gained certificates among the various Great Powers in 1912 was: France 614, Germany 135, Italy 104, and England 200".

## World Has Shrunk

The world has shrunk with the development of new air routes. Land and water barriers have been negatived. Oceans are now crossed in hours. Geography has been completely changed within the last few years. In the new global geography distance is reckoned by skyways as well as by nautical miles.

Aircraft use new direct routes of their own, many of the shortest and quickest skyways across the top of the world. Calcutta to Seattle, on the west coast of America, is 12,000 miles by sea but 7,225 miles by air. New York to Bombay by sea via the Mediterranean is 9,400 miles . The trip takes three weeks. It is 7,790 miles by air, the flying time being about 39 hours. Moscow is nearer New York than is Buenos Aires. Wherever we live no spot on the once-wide globe is farther than 60 miles away from the nearest airport. The world will shrink still more when aircraft performance makes further progress.

**The foundations of the Royal Indian Air Force were laid on April 1, 1927. The Skeen Committee recommended that an Indian Air Force be formed. In the early stages its pilots were to be trained at Cranwell.**

## Seniormost Indian Officer

Number 'A' flight of Number 1 I.A.F. which came into being in 1933 operated on the North West Frontier of India in 1937. 'C' flight, which had since been formed at Karachi, took its turn on the N.-W. Frontier. A further flight had been formed by the end of 1938. All British Officers were withdrawn from the squadron in 1939. Squadron Leader Mukerjee now Air Vice-Marshal Mukerjee, O.B.E. the senior R.I.A.F. Officer and the first Indian to command an R.I.A.F. Station, became the Commanding Officer. He has been appointed as the 'Senior Air Staff Officer' at the newly formed Air Headquarters of the Indian Dominion. He is in addition appointed the 'Deputy Air Commander, Royal Indian Air Force'.

Number 1 squadron operated in Burma in 1942. It was entirely manned by Indians. It carried out many brilliant reconnaissance and bombing tasks. It was a momentous occasion in the history of the R.I.A.F. Convoys of vital supplies and troops were escorted in and out of the port of Rangoon, until its fall in 1942, by aircraft of the R.I.A.F. Its varied achievements were the culminations of many hopes and the justification of much planning.

## An Important Role

The R.I.A.F., was mainly responsible for all the reconnaissance during the sieges of Imphal and Kohima. Without aerial reconnaissance success could not have been achieved so speedily by our land forces. The R.I.A.F., supported the 14th Army from Imphal to Mandalay and Rangoon. It played a major part in the Arakan victories by carrying out tactical reconnaissance, blasting the Japanese out of their dug-in-positions and smashing up bridges and lines of communications.

The R.I.A.F. squadrons in Burma covered all the field of air operations during 1944 and 1945. They have escorted supply-dropping aircraft. They have been spraying D.D.T., over mangrove swamps and mosquito-infested jungles. Smoke-screens were laid along the Arakan coast to cover amphibious landings and to cover the assault by our ground forces of difficult hill positions. Bombing at high and low levels has been carried out by them by day and night. Thus the Japanese were denied their escape routes from the Arakan into the plains of Central Burma. Hundreds of tactical and strategical offensive sweeps and bombing missions were also carried out. It played an admirable and important part in the war against Japan.

Meteorological forecasting on the Burma front was done by officers and airmen of the R.I.A.F. It manned Radar stations, air defences, and operations rooms along India's coasts and in the most remote and forward areas along the war front.

## Link With R. A. F.

There has been a strong link with the Royal Air Force. Thousands of India's officers and airmen have worked side by side with the R.A.F. in Maintenance Units, aircraft repair and salvage depots, baloon barrage units and R.A.F. Stations, both in Great Britain and in India. During the battle of Britain and later many Indian aircrew flew with the R.A.F., on offensive missions over enemy-occupied Europe, Germany and the Middle East.

In recognition of the contribution of the Indian Air Force to the war the King on the 12th March, 1945, authorised the prefix 'Royal' to be used. Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck in a speech said, "Its reputations, which they have inherited, has been proved in the war. And this is their heritage." Speaking of our air force, Air Marshal Sir John Baldwin, thei Commander, Third Tactical Air Force, said, "The Indian Air Force is eleven years old. In these eleven years you have built up a strong, hard-hitting force. I should like to place on record my appreciation of the unity and strength achieved by the Indian Air Force in flying, fighting and bombing side by side with the R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. When victory is won, India will owe a great debt of gratitute to her flying sons of the Indian Air Force".

The Royal Indian Air Force was neither equipped nor sent into the Battle of Burma for smashing the Japanese Air Force. Its task was tactical reconnaissance, and to give close support to the ground forces with its dive-bomber and fighter-bomber squadrons.

In the early years of the war the Indian Air Force was little more than a token force of enthusiastic individuals. It grew to strength during the years. By 1945 it was functioning as a highly organized and integrated machine.

India has now the nucleus of an Air Force. The Royal Indian Air Force proved yesterday that its was a potent and efficient fighting force. The India of to-morrow must have an air force that will be capable of defending its people and its country in the hour of need.

# WINNING CONTRACT

(By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.)

Here is a hand with two unusual uses of the double.

South's loan no-trump was a Blackwood bid to which North's normal response would have been five hearts, showing two aces. However, West five-heart bid prevented North from making that call. and North's double was conventional message to that effect. In other words, it was not a penalty double of five hearts; it was solely for the purpose of telling partner, "If West had not bid five hearts, I should have done so.....I have two aces."

North's next double, however, was a penalty double which had more than the usual meaning, and in this instance was improperly employed. North's double of seven diamonds was not merely message that North could defeat that contract; it was a warning to South NOT to bid seven spades —in this case, a warning which North had no reason to issue. North had as much as he had shown, plus the difference between the jack-ten of he actually held. Without the club clubs he might have had and the king king, it would have been North's duty to double, to warn partner against undertaking a grand slam. With it, however, he was prepared to play for all 13 tricks if South had a hand which seemed a justify a grand slam bid.

Here is the paradoxical situation where the weakest bid in bridge—a pass—is actually a stronger bid than

**North-South vulnerable.**
**North dealer.**

**NORTH**
♠ K 10 7
♡ 4 3 2
◇ A 5
♣ A K 10 9 8

**WEST**
♠ 5
♡ Q J 10 6
◇ K Q 10 9 8
♣ 7 4 3

**EAST**
♠ J
♡ K 8 7
◇ J 7 6 4 3
♣ J 6 5 2

**SOUTH**
♠ A Q 9 8 6 4 3 2
♡ A 9 5
◇ 2
♣ Q

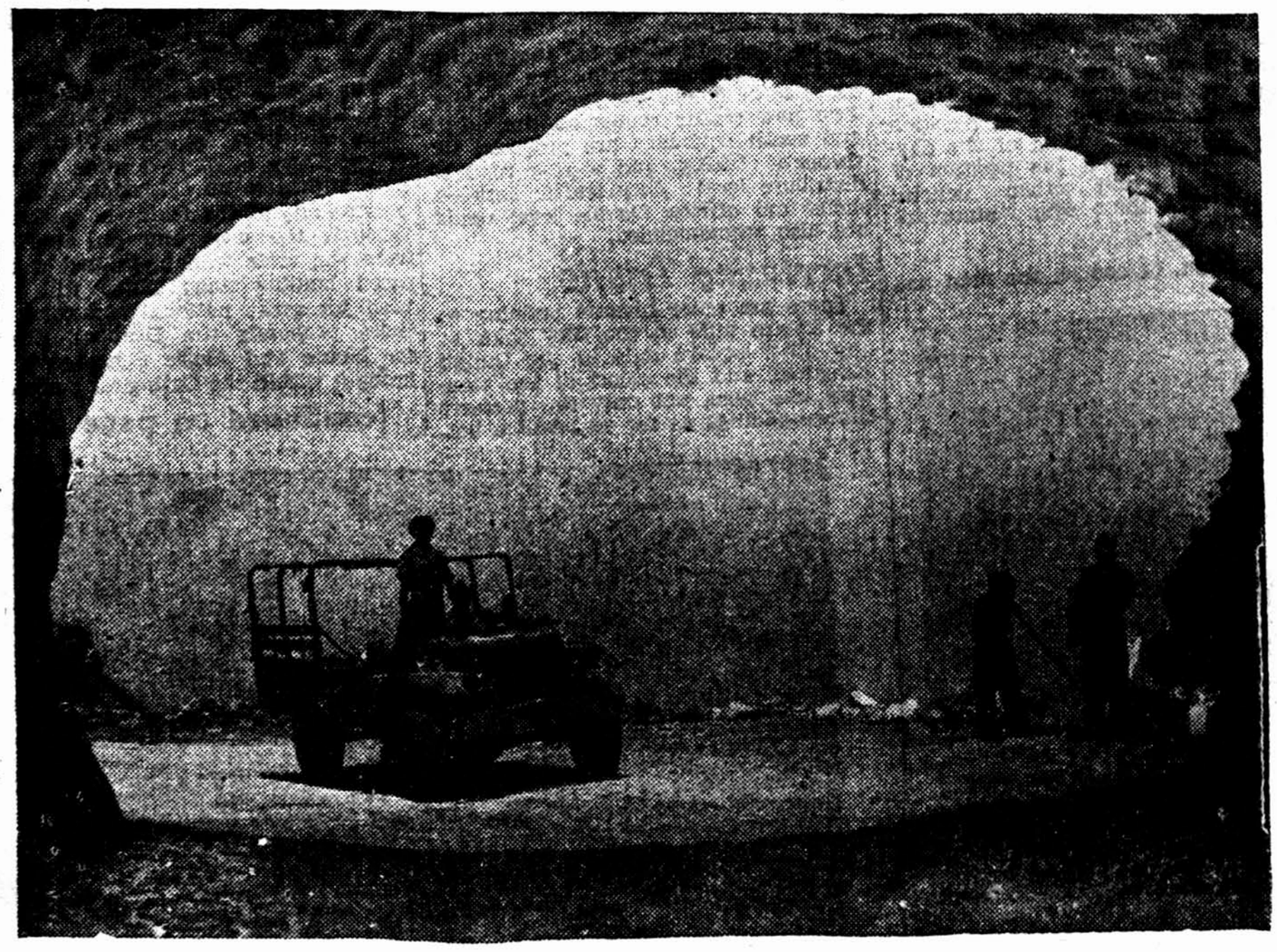
**The bidding:**

| North | East | South | West |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1♣ | Pass | 1♠ | 2◇ |
| 2♠ | 3◇ | 4N.T. | 5♡ |
| Dbl | 6◇ | 6♠ | 7◇ |
| Dbl | All Pass | | |

lute force, for South is required to double if he does not choose to go on to a grand slam.

If North had passed, South could afford to bid the grand slam, for he can count upon North for the plus values to take care of the two losing cards not already taken care of by North's two aces. Thirteen tricks would have been easy.

# KASHMIR OPERATIONS



**The leading vehicle of an Indian Army convoy at the entrance of the nine thousand feet Banihal Pass which was snow covered during the winter months when vehicular traffic through the tunnel was not possible.**

# "World In Ferment Of Profound Unrest"

## Marshall Asks Russia To Abandon Present Policy

**PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY 29 (REUTER): MR. GEORGE MARSHALL, UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE, LAST NIGHT CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION TO ABANDON ITS "DELIBERATE AND CYNICAL PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN" DESIGNED TO OFFSET SERIOUS AMERICAN EFFORTS TO BEGIN GENUINE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A WORLD SETTLEMENT.**

If the Soviet Government did this "they would produce an entirely new international atmosphere and would not find any lack of response from this Government."

Blaming Russia for "keeping the world in a state of uneasiness and confusion since the end of hostilities", Mr. Marshall nevertheless claimed that "excellent progress" had been made in the quest for peaceful security and a return of world prosperity since the beginning of this year.

Mr. Marshall, who was addressing the general Federation of Women's Clubs here, said he was certain that the "firm course" he had been following alone would lead to a sound basis for peace.

Disavowing propaganda procedure "which takes little account of facts and less of proprieties", Mr. Marshall referred directly to recent Moscow declarations saying: "The method of modern totalitarian propaganda is to twist, pervert and confuse and to create an impression which may or in any way represent the true situation or the possibilities for successful action."

The Secretary of State listed various recent Russian-United States stalemates and said that while no one desired a settlement more than he, it was his official duty "to see that this country is not misled by its emotions into commitments or actions which would threaten our future."

Mr. Marshall gave an assurance that the United States would not turn its back on international co-operation and warned Americans not to "ignore the sensitivity of people, their national pride and utterly different surroundings in which they live compared with ours."

This applied to nations behind the "iron curtain" as well as Western Europe.

He said that it was important to realise that the world was in a "ferment of profound unrest" and that the great mass of "ill-favoured people" have come to realise all that they lack compared with the advantages enjoyed by others.

**He concluded: "This great surge of feeling is a groundswell now, but it may become a tidal wave later, unless it is met by some definite hope of improvement through the action of the Governments concerned and through the rehabilitation of the economy of the world, which is the purpose of our present programme.**

"Meanwhile this unrest presents a fertile field for those who advocate violence as a corrective measure or action for ulterior purposes."

### MARSHALL EXTENDS U. S. "FELICITATIONS" TO ISRAEL

WASHINGTON, May 28 (U.P.A.): Secretary of State George Marshall has extended to Israel United States "felicitations" and hope that the Jewish state will finally achieve "long years of tranquillity."

Marshall made the statement in reply to a message from David Ben Gurion, provisional Prime Minister of Israel, to President Truman expressing gratitude for the United States recognition of Israel.

### NO NEW BRITISH PLAN

LONDON, May 28 (Reuter): The Foreign Office denied reports published in London tonight that it is working on a new plan for the solution of the Palestine problem and that it was on the point of communicating this to the United States Government.

A spokesman added Britain did not in fact intend to produce any fresh plans.

Britain believes that Count Floke Bernadotte, the Swedish Mediator appointed by the United Nations, should be relied upon to bring about discussions between Jews and Arabs, a spokesman emphasised.

# Indians Call Emergency Meeting At Capetown

## Nationalist Victory Causes Anxiety About South African Situation

CAPETOWN, May 29 (Reuter): An emergency meeting of the Transvaal Joint Passive Resistance Council and Natal Indian Congresses will be held here to discuss the situation arising from the Nationalist Party's victory in the election.

Delegates from the Transvaal arrived here last night and a statement is expected today.

South Africa's future role in the British Commonwealth was discussed in dominion newspapers commenting on the defeat of General Smuts and the victory of the Nationalists in the general election.

Doctor Malan's success, the Sydney "Morning Herald" (Australia) said: "May mean the ultimate secession of the union from the British Commonwealth. With Nationalists in the saddle, imperial defence plans may once again have to be drastically revised."

The "Melbourne Argus" said that the result opened the prospect of South Africa becoming another Eire, adding: "The role of Australia and New Zealand now assumes greater consequence than ever before".

### ERA OF ISOLATION

In Canada the influential "Montreal Star" declared that the Union has moved into "an era of isolation".

"It may move out of the British Commonwealth", the paper said, but added that the opposition "might deter the new government from the headlong rush towards isolation that victory may tempt them to make".

Mr. Winston Churchill, who fought on opposing sides with General Smuts on the South African war, declared in Scotland last night: "A great world statesman has fallen, and with him his country ill undergo a period of anxiety and perhaps a temporary eclipse.

"Smuts crowned with the seal of lasting triumph the act of magnanimity of the British Government that followed the South African war".

### BRTISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, May 29 (Reuter): Most British newspapers viewed the victory of Dr. Malan's Nationalist Party in the South African elections with considerable reserve, though bitter attacks were launched by some sections of the press-notably the left-wing "Daily Mirror" and the Communist "Daily Worker".

The general attitude was summed up my the Conservative "Daily Telegraph:" "However impartially opinion in this country may strive to regard political changes elsewhere in the Commonwealth, it would be insincere, as well as ungrateful, to conceal a deep regret at the defeat of General Smuts."

The "Telegraph" said, "We may expect a difference of spirit rather than any catastrophic reversal of tactics" in Commonwealth policy..

Dr. Malan "is likely to prove himself friendlier to Commonwealth Relations in Office than he has professed to while in opposition".

The London "Times" said: "The outstanding question is whether the nationalists can even attempt fundamental changes of policy with so small a majority. The United Party can go into opposition without undue despondency.

"Dr. Malan's doctrine of "apartheid" requires the permanent repression of native aspiration to equality. It is a denial of the first principle of British imperialism; and there can be no burking the fact that the victory of its advocates is a setback for the ideas on which the Commonwealth is founded.

The liberal "Manchester Guardian" commented: "The South African elections have gone as badly as they could. It may become distinctly harder for the British Government to security South African co-operation in economic matters. It would be idle to expect of Dr. Malan the co-operative attitude of the Smuts' administration".

# Ceylon Applies For U. N. Membership

COLOMBO, May 29, (Reuter): Ceylon has applied for membership of the United Nations, it was officially announced here today.

An announcement by the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs said she had applied under Article 4 of the Charter and accepted the obligations contained in this article.

The application had been sent to M. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, at Lake Success and was likely to go before the Security Council in August and to the General Assembly in September, it was added.

Article 4 of the United Nations Charter states that membership is open to "all peace loving states which accept the obligations" of the Charter and are able and willing to carry them out.

Admission of a state is effected by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation.

# FOOD CRISIS IN BHOPAL

BHOPAL, May 29 (API)—Bhopal State—normally a foodgrain surplus area—is again in the midst of a food crisis on account of the failure of rabi crops.

Pandit Chaturnarayan Malaviya, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Food and Civil Supplies, is organising measures to meet the crisis.

A Food Conference was held recently to take stock of the situation. Besides members of the State's Council of Ministers members of the tehsil councils in the State attended the conference.

It is learnt that a representative Central Food Committee, whose personnel will be predominantly non-official, will be set up shortly to aid and advise the Food Ministry in its difficult task. Most rigorous measures are being taken to check the evils of smuggling, hoarding and profiteering which, it is pointed out, have precipitated the present crisis.

While not disguising the seriousness of the situation, official circles are cautiously optimistic about the outcome of the various measures adopted or planned by the Government to tide over the crisis.

# SCANDINAVIAN PREMIERS TO MEET

COPENHAGEN, May 29 (Reuter)—The Danish News Agency reported last night that Mr. Hans Hedtoft, Danish Premier, said it was not correct to say he had called a meeting of Scandinavian Premiers and foreign ministers.

He said however that a meeting would be a held in Copenhagen on June 5 Danish Constitution Day.

He said this was not a formal meeting although questions of mutual interest would be discussed.

The Danish News Agency also reported Admiral A. H .Vedel, Commnder-in-Chief of the Danish Navy, as saying a report that joint Scandinavian Naval Mnoeuvres would take place this summer was incorrect.

# CUTCH MAHARAO'S GIFT TO SIND REFUGEES

## 25 Square Miles Of Land Near Kandla Creek To Be Developed As Home Town

BHUJ (Cutch), May 29 (A.P.I.): A vast plot of land measuring about 15,000 acres or roughly 25 square miles running parallel to the north of the Kandla Creek on the southern tip of Cutch has been granted free of lease in perpetuity by the Maharao of Cutch for development as the home town of Sind Hindu refugees.

An agreement entered into by Acharya J. B. Kripalani on behalf of the refugees with the Maharao for the building up of this site into a model city, provides for facilities for the settlement of Hindu and Sikh refugees from Sind and offers equal opportunities to all Cutchies in the adventures, labours and benefits of the proposed city.

Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, President of the Rehabilitation Board, who arrived here early this week on a survey tour of the site, told an A.P.I. correspondent that the port of Kandla offered excellent prospects for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the evacuees from Sind. Negotiations for a customs union for Cutch were well on way between the Government of India and the State authorities. The future of Kandla as a major port would be decided shortly by the Government of India, while proposals were under consideration for linking Kandla with Viramgam and Jodhpur by railway.

### MAHATMA'S BLESSINGS

**Mr. Vazirani said that before the final choice of the site had been made, the sponsors had approached Mahatma Gandhi and received his blessings for the undertaking. It was, therefore, proposed to name the new colony as Gandhi Dham "in the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi", he said.**

Under the terms of agreement with the Maharao of Cutch, compensation would be given to owners of private lands falling in the site. Exemption had been granted from royalty on building materials, water and sandstone.

Mr. Vazirani said that engineers appointed by the Rehabilitation Officer of the Government of India would visit the site shortly.

The sponsors who have finalised a scheme of development with a capital of Rs. 2-1/2 crores hoped to settle two lakhs of refugees. The scheme would be given effect to as soon as the Government of India's decision on the development of Kandla as a major port was announced. Mr. Vazirani expected that the decision would be made known in a month.

As regards the construction of a railway link between Kandla and Viramgam, Mr. Vazirani said that a blue-print for a direct broad-guage route between Ahmedabad and Karachi was already complete. All that remained to be done now was the extension of the broad-guage line from Viramgam. That would also help early development of the port of Kandla.

# FIRST INCIDENT IN LOUISIANA

## White Policeman Indicted For Killing Negro

LONDON, May 29 (UPI)—For the firt time in the history a southern state of Louisiana, U.S.A., a policeman has been indicted for manslaughter for killing a Negro.

Negro Roy Brooks, was engaged in a trivial dispute with a bus conductor when policeman Alvin Bladsacker struck him on his head with a revolver, and on the way to the police station shot him twice and left him to die. Brooks had to put up no resistance.

Although this was not the first time that a Negro had been killed by a policeman, an unexpected intervention by the Committee for Civil Liberties, Louisiana, brought the white man to the court.

The killing of Brooks caused deep resentment not only in the Negro community but also in his fellow white trade Unionists.

MADRAS, May 29 (UPI): A report from Kurnool states that the local police there raided the house of one Rasoolbhai and seized large quantities of ammunitoin, including 54 cartridges. Two persons, Abdul Sattar Dawood Mian and Rasoolbhai have been arrested in connection with the find.

# Cloth Worth 9 Lakhs Seized

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SMUGGLING FRUSTRATED: BIG BUSINESSMEN BEHIND RACKET?

*Bombay Saturday*

***Two swoops by the Bombay police, one by the Punjabi Branch and other by the A. C. B. of the Bombay C.I.D., resulted last night, in the seizure of cloth, valued at nearly nine lakhs of rupees—five lakhs in the first and four in the other.***

In the first instance the alertness of Sub-Ins. K. L. Itorara of the Punjab Branch, resulted in a neat haul of five lakhs of rupees worth cotton cloth, which were being smuggled out of Bombay.

The Sub-Inspector, who received information about the plan, in the company of some police constables waited from the ealry hours of last evening beyond the level crossing at Ghatkopar, on the Bombay-Agra Road. His patience was ultimately rewarded, when five trucks, packed with bales of cloth, were trundled by.

The officer ordered them to stop and asked for the permits to remove cloth. The men in charge of the cargo produced four permits, for the removal of 208 bales of cloth in all. A quick counting of the bales showed that there were exactly 208 bales, and the affair looked quite above board in all respects—except one. Each bale looked unconscionably bulging and bloated, as though it was about to burst.

The officer got a bale opened and measured it. Normally it ought to contain about 1,400 yards. This one contained nearly 2,000. Every bale was then unpacked and chequed, when it was found that more than a hundred extra bales had been jammed into the 208 bales which were allowed to be taken out of the city.

The checking which started at about midnight dragged on till three in the morning and the police are learnt to have discovered an excess of cloth—nearly 130 bales.

Five drivers of the trucks, five cleaners, and two men learnt to be the representatives of the different merchants who were trying to smuggle the cloth, have been arrested.

**FROZEN**

The cloth valued at Rs. 5 lakhs is frozen, and it is expected that some big merchants who are behind the racket will shortly be arrested.

About the same time when the checking up was going on at Ghatkopar the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., swooped down a place at Wadi Bunder, where preparations were under way to send away 210 bales of cloth valued at Rs 4 lakhs.

The persons in whose possession the bales were found, had time-barred permits for the consignment, and the attempt appears to have been to hoodwink the authorities on the strength of these time-barred permits, and send out the cloth to Assam, for its cloth-short, black markets.

Some arrests are expected.

the information was verified, the Railway Police were informed about it and with their assistance the two wagons were searched in the presence of the Deputy Station Superintendent and the Booking Clerk on duty as a result of which 30 packages containing cotton piece goods were seized.

Acting on information received from the office of the Collector of Customs, three air parcels of cotton cloth were seized from the premises of Messrs. Air India at the Santacruz Aerodrome on April 15. The consignment which was mailed for Madras had been declared to be containing Rayon piece goods.

For exporting cotton yarn to Karachi on December 6, 1946, without a transport permit from the Textile Commissioner, the manager and proprietor of a firm were arrested on April 1 under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1945. For possessing stock of imported cloth, without the the "price-marking" stamped thereon, four traders were arrested on April 15.

A passenger bus running between Bombay and Nasik was intercepted at Ghatkopar Barrier by the Textile Branch on April 10, for checking the luggage. 707 lbs. of cotton cloth which was being transported without a permit was taken charge of and four persons were arrested in this connnection.

CONVICTIONS:- Dashrath Purshottam and Bhangari Yellappa who had been arrested for blackmarketing in kerosene were sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment each and fine.

Premchand Gamnaji was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment for offering a bribe to a Rationing Inspector. Harischandra Sunder, a panch in a gambling case, who had been charged for accepting an illegal gratification from an accused for screening him in that case, was sentenced to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Madadalli Amersi who had been charged along with two others for breach of the Bombay Rationing Order was convicted and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The folowing six accused were convicted under the Bombay Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1946 and sentenced four of the accused having been awarded a day's simple imprisonment each and the other two fined:

R.P.D. Shukla; Jayantilal Chunilal Mehta; Dawoodbhai Fidahussain; Abdulhussain Heptullah; Nanabhai Kikabhai and Subhan F. Mohamed.

## BANK CLERK SENTENCED

A sentence of six months R.I. was imposed on Z. B. Carvalho, a clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India, who was arrested on April 9, 1947, for the falsification of the Bank's accounts, forgery, and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 11,000 belonging to the Bank by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

In awarding the sentence the Magistrate took into consideration, the youth of the accused, and his previous record. He observed that however, "large commercial bodies, such as banks, must be protected from dishonest employees".

## 'Wanted' Person In Cheating Case Arrested

Ismail Jamal Mujawar, a "wanted" man in a Poona-cheating case, was arrested by the Byculla Police, on another charge of cheating, to-day.

When the accused was placed before Mr. M. Nasarullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, the police alleged that Mujawar had cheated an Oxy-acetylene Company in Bombay, to the tune of Rs. 240.

The police further alleged that the accused is wanted by the Poona Police, in a cheating case, in respect of Rs. 5,000.

Mujawar was remanded into police custody, till June 12.

## *Alleged Member Of Gang Of Thieves Arrested*

Laxman Appa, suspected to be a member of a gang of thieves, operating in Byculla area, was arrested by the police, to-day.

He was produced before Mr. M. Nasarullah, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, when the police stated that they suspected him to be one of those who had committed theft of mill cloth valued at Rs. 920 on the night of May 26.

It has been already reported that two millhands were arrested in this connection.

The accused was remanded into custody.

## *Campaign Against Corruption*

During the month of April 1948, the Anti-Corruption and the Textile Branches of the Bombay C.I.D. took action against 33 persons, of whom five were dealt with for offences relating to bribery and corruption and 28 for contravention of the Textile Control Orders.

For accepting an illegal gratification of Rs. 30 from a milkman for refraining from instituting legal proceedings against him for an alleged breach of certain milk regulation, a Milk Inspector of the Andheri Borough Municipality was trapped on April 21. On the following day, an Assistant Rationing Inspector was trapped at Byculla Railway Station, following his acceptance of an illegal gratification of Rs. 5 from a townsman for bearing to take action against him for having imported two payless of rice in excess of the quantity of six payless he was authorised to bring.

On receipt of information that some packages containing cotton piece goods were being loaded in two railway wagons at V.T. Railway Station, a watch was kept immediately. As soon as

## *NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA*

### *Greek Word Chosen As New Telegraphic Address*

NEW DELHI, May 29 (API)—A Greek word has been chosen by the Government of India as the abbreviated telegraphic address of the National Archives of India. The new address "Archeion" denotes the State Repository where valuable State property including Government papers are kept.

The telegraphic address of the National Archives hitherto was "Imperial Records."

## Lady Mountbatten In Srinagar

SRINAGAR, May 29 (UPI)—Lady Mountbatten and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur paid a visit to the refugee camp at Wazirbag in Srinagar last afternoon. They were received at a decorated camp by Pandit Kashappa Bandhum, Director-General of Rural Uplift and were taken round the camp, where they saw the actual living condition of the refugees.

After visiting the refugee camp at Wazirbad, Lady Mountbatten opened an army canteen at the Polo Grounds here.

Later they visited several other hospitals and refugee camps in different parts of the town.

In the night Lady Mountbatten and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur dined with Sheikh and Begum Abdullah.

They will fly back to Delhi this afternoon.

## NO ENCROACHMENT OF JUDICIARY ON EXECUTIVE

### Mysore Government Refutes Chief Justice's Charge

BANGALORE, May 28 (API)—The Government of Mysore issued a press communique today repudiating the charges of encroachment by the executive on the judiciary made by the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court while addressing the Mysore Judicial Officers' Conference on May 22.

"Government desire to make it clear that no encroachment on the Judiciary by the Executive was intended and that the observations of the Chief Justice, to say the least, are unwarranted" the communique concludes.

The independence of the Judiciary is a precious heritage and has forgotten that it imposes corresponding obligation in the Judge to maintain judicial restraint and not play the role of a political however disguised that role may be.

## BHOPAL HARIJAN CONFERENCE

BHOPAL, May 29 (API)—The Bhopal Harijan Sevak Sangh has called a three-day conference of Harijans for June 3, 4 and 5.

It is understood Mr. Pyarelal will preside over the conference and the Nawab of Bhopal will inaugurate it.

A Harijan women's conference will also be held simultaneously under the presidentship of Shrimati Amar-kumari Varma of Calcutta.

## PAKISTAN'S DEMAND FOR COAL

### Procurement Likely From European Countries

KARACHI, May 29 (API)—The Pakistan Government is likely to procure coal from Poland and other European countries, it is learnt.

Pakistan's annual requirement is over four million and at the Calcutta Indo-Pakistan Conference Pakistan had asked India for a supply of 3,400,000 tons of coal a year.

Indian steam coal is being used in Pakistan railways and public utility concerns.

Pakistan is reported to have procured about 80,000 tons of America coal and 50,000 tons of British coal. The first shipment of British coal amounting to about ,9000 tons rsached Karachi only a fortnight ago.

Besides procuring the coal from foreign countries and the Indian Union, Pakistan is also exploiting its own internal resources.

## SITUATION IN CHANDRANAGORE

### Acharya Jugal Kishore Clarifies Previous Statement

NEW DELHI, May 29 (U.P.I.): Acharya Jugal Kishore, General Secretary A.I.C.C., has issued the following Press statement: "My recent statement on Chandernagore appears to have given rise to considerable controversy and some misunderstanding which I had no intention to create. My reference to the repression by the present Administration was based upon several reports which our office had received from various quarters. My statement did not give any support to these reports but only indicated that if they were true the policy of repression was to be condemned. I have received representations since the publication of the statement from other sources, who have challenged these reports. It is to clear my position that I have to issue this statement and to announce that I will have an enquiry made into these reports. Till then I do not want anyone to use my previous statement in support of these allegations.

But my chief purpose in making that statement was to inform all those concerned that the Indian National Congress has no branch in Chandernagore. The Congress Karma Parishad is entirely an independent organisation enjoying the support of some prominent congressmen of Bengal in their individual capacity, but it has otherwise no organisational connecton with the Indian National Congress. I hope this statement of mine will help to clear the misunderstandings which may have arisen due to my previous statement.

I am informed that negotiations are being conducted between the French and Indian Governments regarding the future status of Chandernagore. I hope these negotiations will be concluded in the best interests of the people of Chandernagore.

## From Canteens To 'Mazdoor Clubs'

If our industries could start 'Mazdoor Clubs' equipped with attractive canteens, the workers need hardly seek the diversion of drink or gambling' remarked Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise when he recently carried out a tour of inspection of the canteens run by some of the city mills.

The canteens have been recently taken over from contractors and are being run by the mill managemnt with the help of the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board. They were found to serve wholesome nutritive food at a cheap price. A coupon spstem has been introduced under which deductions are made from the worker's earnings and workers are not required to pay cash on the spot.

Mr. Patil said that proper nutrition of the worker was a matter of the highest importance. A well-fed and well-cared-for worker was an asset to the industry and contributed to efficiency in production, h eadded. The Minister also pointed that the workers were not accustomed to canteen life and should be educated to take interest in what they ate. At the same time, he cautioned, the workers should not feel that the canteens were being run on the principle of charity; and an effort should be made to get the workers themselves to run their canteens.

The Minister noped that canteens would soon be run on a co-operative basis and that, when complete prohibition came, ex-addicts could find in them adequate and healthy recreation as a substitute for alcoholic drinks.

# CITY & SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Vaishak Vad 7, 2004
Muslim: Rajjab 20, 1367
Parsi: Ader 30, 1317
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m. Sunset: 19-12 p.m
Hightide: 4-35, 17-24
Lowtide: 10-11.

## To-day's Engagements

LAKSHMINAGAR (KHAR) RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION: Laying Foundation Stone of building for Association's Library and Free Reading Room, 1st Road, Plot No. 120 (near Madhu Park) today (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay will persorm the ceremony.

PHURAT LICENSED PLUMBERS ASSOCIATION: Reception to Mr. K. B. Karnac, new Hydraulic Engineer and Mr. B. P. Surti, (retiring Hydraulic Engineer), today (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., in Anjuman-e-Islam Hall. Mr. Salebhai Abdul Kadar, will preside.

BOMBAY BOOK SELLER'S ASSOCIATION: Adjourned general body meeting will be held today (Sunday), at 0 a.m., at Princess High School Lamington Road.

T. I. P. E.: Tenth Annual Day of Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali (Bombay), will be celebrated at 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday), under the presidentship of Mr. G D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, at Institute premises when an oil portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, presented to the Institute by students and staff will also be unveiled.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Annual general body meeting today (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., Poddar College Hall, Matunga.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on Theosophical Psychology, today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building Opp. Flora Fountain.

WORLI GENERAL HOSPITAL: Mr. Morarji Desai will perform the opening ceremony of the Worli General Hospital today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Sea Fact Corner (near Caltex petrol pump) Worli.

ADIVASI SEVA MANDAL: Annual Day function of Adivasis in Borivli area will be held at Mira, Four miles from Borivli, today (Sunday), at 4 p.m. Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will preside

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. P. P. Joshi will speak on "Elementary Astrology", at 4 p.m. and Mr. J. S. Chiniwalla on "My understanding of Lagru Parashari, at 5 p.m., today (Sunday) at Liberty High School, Princess Street.

ARYA SAMAJ: At Vithalbhai Patel Road today (Sunday), at 7 p.m. Pandit Chandrakantji will deliver Religious Sermon.

BOMBAY CITY PROHIBITION COMMITTEE: Meeting today (Sunday), at Labour Welfare Centre, Jamboori Maidan, Worli when Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai will preside and variety entertainment programme including Cinema Show, Dances, Folk Songs, etc. will be presented.

PRAYER MEETING: The Gandhi Seva Sena is arranging a prayer meeting today (Sunday) being the fourth monthly Shraddha Day of Gandhiji, at Indian Women's Unity Club, Adenwala Mansions, Chaupatty Sea Face, at 4 p.m.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Observance of 4th monthly anniversary of Mahatmaji today, May 30, at Y Road, opposite Laxminarayan Baug, which includes the following programme: 7 a.m., Flag Salutation, 9 a.m., to 7 jp.m., Sacrificial spinning, 7 p.m., Prayer and speech by Mr. S. K. Patil President B. P. C. C.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS PUBLIC MEETOING: In order to protest against the Policy of decontrol and demand reimposition of control of cloth, a public meeting will be held today, at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 5-30 p.m

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, May 30

244 m (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Zawwar Husain 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Nikhil Ghosh 8-45 Zawwar Husain 9-0 Master Krishnarao 11-0 Film Music 11-30 "Futela Karam" 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Master Krishnarao 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Shalini Narvekar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Tschaikowsky Hour 4-20 P. N. Barwe (Wardha) 5-0 Nikhil Ghosh 5-15 Gammat Jammat 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Krishnarao Chonkar 6-45 Suman Banawalikar 7-0 Zawwar Husain 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 Pinakin Trivedi 7-30 Shalini Narvekar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Krishnarao Chonkar 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. Relay 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 A Beethoven Programme.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Vadyamel 5-45 p.m. Mohammad Ismail 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

614g m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Pinakin Trivedi 8-15 Suman Banawalikar 9-0 P. N. Barve 10-0 Krishnarao Chonkar 10-30 P. N. Barve.

# INDO-AUSTRALIAN FRIENDSHIP

## Mackay's Suggestions: Nehru Government's Work Praised

BOMBAY, May 29 (UPI)—Sir Iven Mackay, the retiring Australian High Commissioner in India, left for Sydney by the S.S. "Strathaird" today. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Prior to his departure, Sir Iven Mackay told a "United Press" representative that he was returning home with sweet memories of India where he had served for four years. During his term of office the relations between the two Governments and their peoples became very cordial and the volume of trade reached new records. To bring the two neighbouring countries still closer, he suggested exchange of visits by officials, journalists, students, tourists and merchants.

NEHRU PRAISED

Sir Iven Mackay was highly appreciative of the Government of India and its Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, for handling the post-partition problems with tact and foresight. Armed with the experience gained, he was confident that the Government of India would be able to cope up with an emergency that might arise in the future. It was, indeed, an achievement, he said, when, despite these complex problems the Indian Constituent Assembly was able to meet and draw up a model constitution.

Concluding, he said he had always felt that India had tremendous potentialities which her people were bound to exploit and develop, once they were the masters of their land and architects of their destiny.

## Reception To Cultural Mission

Eight Sanyasins and Brahmacharins of the Bharat Sevashram Sangha (an organization similar to Ramakrishna Mission) under the leadership of Shreemat Swami Advaitanandaji, are proceeding on a cultural mission to East Africa on June 1, to propagate Indian culture and civilization amongst the Indians there and to establish and consolidate cultural contract with them. To bid them farewell, the Bombay P. C. C has decided to hold a public meeting at People's Hall, Congress House, today (Sunday), at 6 p.m., under the presidentship of Shri S. K. Patil.

## Matriculation Results

The results of the Matriculation Examination, held in March 1948, will be announced at 5-30 a.m., on Saturday, June 5 1948. For the convenience of the public lists of the successful candidates will be exhibited on the University premises and also at the King George English School Dadar, at the time notified.

# ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 29, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the Maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from April 1, 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.) on May 29, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 106 83 0 0 0 minus 0.4, Bangalore 87 69 0 8.3 plus 2.9, BOMBAY 92 83 0 0 minus 0.5, Calcutta 93 85 0 4.5 minus 2.3, Delhi 109 78 0 0.2 minus 0.6, Hyderabad (Dn.) nil, Madras 105 84 0 0.8 minus 0.7, Mahabaleshwar 82 63 0 0.3 minus 2.2, Mysore 88 70 0 10.4 plus 3.0, Nagpur 114 86 0 0.5 minus 0.7, Poona 97 75 0 0 minus 1.4, Sholapur 107 77 0 0.1 minus 1.2, Simla 77 63 0 1.9 minus 2.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY.

The following is the weather summary for Saturday, May 29, 1948:—

The monsoon is advancing into the Laccadives region. Yesterday's low over Rajputana is probably moving through northern districts of west United Provinces and the adjoining parts of south-east Punjab.

Thunder-rain has been widespread in Assam, south Malabar and local in Eastern Pakistan and north Malabar. A few thundershowers are also reported from Orissa, sub-Himalayan Bengal the south Konkan, and south-east Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal over most of the region from the south-east Punjab and south Rajputana to Chota Nagpur and south Deccan.

FORECAST UNTIL 30TH EVENING: The monsoon will burst in Malabar. Thunderstorm-rain will be widespread in Assam sub-Himalayan Bengal, also Chittagong Coast and in Malabar. Local thunder-rain is also likely elsewhere in Eastern Pakistan and in the interior of south-east Madras. A few thundershowers are expected in Gangetic West Bengal, the extreme south Bombay Deccan, in the south Konkan and Mysore.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Fairly widespread heavy rain is likely in Malabar and locally heavy rain in Assam and sub-Himalayan Bengal during the next 48 hours.

# ALLEGED KILLER ARRESTED

## Said To Be Responsible For Midnight Murders In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohamed Ashraff Mohamed Din, suspected by the police to be the gunman who mowed down Issac Robert Samuel, caretaker of the Afghan Memorial Church, was produced this morning before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, by the city police.

When the accused was placed before the Magistrate this morning, the police stated that they suspected him not only of the latest outrage in the Afghan Memorial Church, on Thursday, but two other outrages, similar in pattern and method, which took place in Bombay on April 21.

The police theory appears to be that the person responsible for the Afghan Memorial Church outrage on 27th May, is none other than the person who committed a similar outrage at Khushro Baug on 21st April.

In the Khushro Baug affairs, when the midnight marauder was challenged by the watchman, the miscreant shot him dead and made good his escape. Nothing daunted, he broke into a flat a little later, at Oliver Road, not far from the first ghastly scene.

Here too luck went against him and he was challenged. The man again took out his revolver, and escaped to the trail of a hail of bullets fetching from his smoking gun. A cook belonging to the flat, who received a shot in the thigh, is still in hospital.

In the Afghan Memorial Church affair also there are corresponding similarities The man is learnt to have first "called" on the Pilot Bunder Military Officers Quarters. Here, as usual, he was detected. He is alleged to have ran through the barracks, waving a pistol and threatening death to any one who dared to intercept his progress.

Only after the failure in the officers Quarters, did the killer turn his attention to "pastures new" His second visit was to the Afghan Memorial Church where again he met with an obstruction in the caretaker, whom he shot down and escaped.

Mr. Vyas ordered the accused to be held in police custody, pending further investigations

# LADY SHONE'S VISIT TO THE CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday

Lady Shone since her arrival in Bombay on Friday has been going through a round of engagements. On Saturday, May 29, she paid a visit to the St. John's Ambulance Depot where she was received by Mrs. J. M. Brand, the Lady District Superintendent, Major Deatker, the District Superintendent. Her next visit was to the Clinic for Infantile Paralysis, South end of Marine Drive. In the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Ismael, its founder Lady Shone was received and shown round by Dr. (Mrs.) Pramji, Medical Secretary, Mrs. G. Weinreb, Assistant Secretary. Lady Shone was quick in expressing warm appreciation of the humanitarian work of alleviating infantile suffering carried on by the Clinic. Her programme for the day was over with a visit to the League of Mercy, Byculla where she was met by members of the General Committee namely Mrs. Tate, Canon Bolton and Miss Greenhow.

During these visits Lady Shone was accompanied by Mrs. G. V. Kitson who, since her arrival in Bombay last year, has been closely connected with social welfare work, and in particular with the League of Mercy.

## Bombay Province To Have Two More Districts

SURAT, May 29 (API)—Bombay Province will have two additional districts as a result of the merger of the 17 Gujerat States.

Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee who returned here after attending the Gujerat States Peoples Conference at Baroda yesterday, stated that Radhanpur and Planpur will be the additional two districts. The other States will be merged with the districts adjoining them, namely Kaira, Broach and Surat.

He was definite that Dharapur, Bansda and Sachin will be merged with Surat District.

# SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME

## AUTHORIZED AGENTS

The Provincial National Savings Officer, Bombay, writes: Notice is hereby given that the sale of National Savings Certificates through the Authorized Agents appointed by Government under the Small Savings Scheme will be discontinued from the 1st June 1948. All Authorized Agencies under the Scheme are terminated with effect from this date.

2. All the Authorized Agents in Bombay Province are hereby called upon to surrender as soon after the above date as possible and in any event not later than the 30th June 1948 their Certificates of Authority to the Appointing Authority and all the Receipt Books in their possession, whether used, unused or partly used, to the Issuing and Checking Authority. (In Bombay City the Certificates of Authority as well as the Receipt Books should all be surrendered to the Post Offices to which the Authorized Agents are attached for the purpose of receiving commission irrespective of which Authority issued the Certificates of Authority and Receipt Books).

3. The public are hereby informed that the sale of National Savings Certificates on and after the 1st June 1948 will only be made at Post Offices and that the money for the purchase of these Certificates should only be given to the proper authority in a Post Office.

## S.S. SILVERBRIAR IN BOMBAY

A new round-the-world cargo liner of unique design the Silver Line's S.S. "Silverbriar"—is in port this week attracting considerable attention from shipping circles. The vessel is of the standard 10,700 deadweight ton class with accommodations for 12 passengers, but there her resemblance to other vessels of this type vanishes

An outstanding feature of the "Silverbriar" is the two-funnel design The forward funnel contains a streamlined bridge house and the master's accommodations, while the after funnel contains the boiler uptakes and generator engines. This arrangement has made it possible to greatly increase the public space available to passengers in the forward section of the deck house. Among other novelties is a smoke room situated forward with the overhead beams, the fireplace and furnishings of an old English inn. The saloon, also an unusual room, has been placed aft on the bridge deck. This sheltered position has made it possible to fit large windows which insure light and air and can be turned partially into an open air dining room in tropical climes.

The "Silverbriar", which is to be followed soon by a sister ship, the "Silverplane", will be operated out of New York and other United States ports on the Kerr Silver services. It is the first to be completed after the end of the second World War to replace losses sustained by Silver Line in the course of that war. She is the second to have been built for the company with steam turbine machinery all others having been motorships. Her predecessor was the successful Silverlaurel built in 1939 and sunk in 1944.

The "Silverbriar" which is to be Thompson & Sons, Ltd. at Sunderland, England, and came across the Atlantic in ballast after completing highly successful trials in the North Sea. She is fitted with Parsons double reduction geared steam turbines developing 8000 S.H.P. The service speed is 15-1/2 knots.

Capt. T. S. Morgan is master of the "Silverbriar". Mr. Fred Clayton the chief engineer

## Government House News

MAHABLESHWAR, May 28 (API)—The Governor of Bombay visited the wheat rust station, Mahableshwar, where he was received by Mr. V. P. Gokhale.

His Excellency received Mr. B. M Krishnatray and Mrs. Lala Punjabi.

The Governor and Rani Maharaj Singh, accompanied by Kunwarani Kamleshwar Dayal lunched with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and Lady Kania at 'the Club' Mahableshwar

The Governor of Bombay and Rani Maharaj Singh gave an evening party at 'the Terraces' Mahableshwar.

## 'Mrs. Dange's Allegations Unfounded

BOMBAY, May 29 (UPI)—The Government of Bombay have characterised the allegations of Mrs. Usha Dange of alleged "callousness and vindictiveness" on the part of Government towards her husband, Mr. S. A. Dange, M.L.A., President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, who is under detention, as unfounded and misconceived.

A communique issued says: Mr. Dange has been given all privileges and facilities.

# ASHUTOSH LAHIRY RELEASED

## Deshpande Served With Detention Order At Jail Gate

NEW DELHI, May 29·5(API)—Mr. Ashutosh Lahiry, General Secretary, All India Hindu Mahasabha who was arrested on the 6th February last following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was released this afternoon.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha who was also released was, however, served at the jail gate with orders for detention under the Punjab Public Safety Act for one month.

## Bombay Govt. Cancels Previous Order

BOMBAY, May 29 (API)—The Government of Bombay today cancelled its previous orders directing that the doors of Cinema houses should be kept closed towards the end of each show when any of the national songs is being played.

# Kremlin Works On New Plans To Break Stalemate?

## Recall Of Envoys Leads To Speculation: Small Powers' Hopes

WASHINGTON, May 29 (Reuter)—The recall to Moscow of the Soviet envoys to Washington and the United Nations, M. Panyushkin and Gromyko has given rise to speculation here that the Kremlin may require these expert observers of United States diplomacy to assist them in preparing new plans to break the present stalemate in the socalled cold war betwwen the United States and Russia.

Impartial diplomatic representatives in Washington particularly those of the Smaller Powers express anxious hopes that the present period of comparative calm in relations between the Big Two may continue. The most optimistic officials her especulate that possibly some sort of equilibrium of force may have been reached at all the points where the United States and Russian spheres of influence conjoin.

The more suspicious warn that Soviet diplomatic strategists may be deliberately causing a lull in order to remove the sense of urgency from those building up the military and political structure of the Western European Union in Europe and from the efforts of the administration in the United States to pput through a conscription and rearmament programme.

Despite the apparently completed consolidation of Russian influence in the "iron curtain" countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Washington officials hold that the United States has improved its position upon the last two years and that Soviet expansionism has been stopped for the moment.

# News In Brief

KARACHI, May 29 (API)—Pakistan's Minister for Industries and Education Mr. Fazlur Rehman, will leave Karachi on June 3 on a four-day visit to Lahore.

BENARES, May 29 (UPI)—The Benares Municipal Board has appointed a committee of three of its members to inquire into the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the Water Works. The committee will submit its report to the Municipal Board within one month

KARACHI, May 28 (API)—The Premier of Sind, Pir Illahi Baksh, speaking at a public function here today exhorted his audience to take to business and trade to 'make Pakistan a really free country." Though politically independent, Pakistan was not economically independent as yet, he said

LONDON, May 29 (Reuter)—The British Medical profession last night signified willingness to co-operate in the Labour Government's new National Health Service, on the understanding Minister of Health, Aneurin Bevan, continues to negotiate on certain issues.

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPA)—An informed source said today that Pinkney Tuck, whose resignation as United States Ambassador to Egypt was effective on Monday, will take a position as one of the directors of the Suez Canal Company.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPA)—William Z. Foster, head of the United States Communist party, told the Senate Judiciary Committee today that the Communist Party would not support the United States in its "imperialistic" war with Russia.

SHILLONG, May 29 (UPI)—In a circular issued to the Secretaries of the Aided Higher Elementary schools the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Assam, has prohibited the appointment of the staff of their institutions coming from Pakistan.

MIRAJ, May 29 (UPI)—The Miraj Relief Advisory Committee has sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 5,400 as gratuitous relief and Rs. 37,000 as loans to sufferers of the recent communal riots in Miray. So far, the Committee has sanctioned Rs. 34,425 as grtuitous relief and Rs. 1,08,000 as loans.

BERLIN, May 29 (Reuter)—The Marathon meeting of the four Allied Berlin commandants which started at 10 a.m. (Berlin Time)) yesterday ended at 1-15 a.m. today. All items under discussion were removed from the agenda because no agreement could be reached.

Our Rajkot correspondent wires on Friday saying that Deputy Premier Balwantrai Mehta is proceeding to Delhi on Saturday to attend the meeting of the Servants of People Society. Along with that he will discuss problems like that of Viramgam Custom Cordon.

Our Rajkot correspondent says it is understood that if Bhayats and Girasdars will continue harassing farmers in villages, police thanas will be installed at their own expenses to nib the nuisance in the bud.

NEW DELHI, May 29, (A. P. I.:) A young girl was detected by the Enforcement Police, Delhi at the New Delhi Railway Station while importing into the town ten bundles of cloth weighing four maunds and ten seers.

A case for the contravention of Cotton Cloth movement control order has been registered against her.

BOMBAY, May 29, (A. P. I.): The Government of India has decided to discontinue with effect from June 1, 1948, the system of authorised agents as an agency for the sale of National Savings Certificates.

All authorised agents have, therefore, been instructed not to sell any certificates to any one from that date.

LONDON, May 29, (Reuter): The world will produce 317,000 metric tons more sugar in the year ending August 31 than its estimated needs, according to a report issued today by the International Sugar Council.

The report said that world consumption has dropped from 27,700,000 metric tons in 1938 to 24,700,000 metric tons at present.

BOMBAY, May 29, (A. P. I.): The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar has issued a notification under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Power) Act, 1931, declaring to be foreited to His Majesty all copies of the book in English entitled "what I saw in Bihar" written by Balshastri Hardas.

PARIS, May 29, (Reuter): Mr. Trevor Wilson, British Consul at Saigon, has asked the Vietnam Government Red Cross to establish mail and other facilities for French and Foreign hostages held by Vietminh, Indo-Chinese Autonomy movement, an agence Franc presse despatch said today.

PRAGUE, May 29, (Reuter): The Burmese Trade Delegation now on world tour investigating trading possibilities and studying political and social conditions left here today for Zurich.

U. S. MILITARY AID TO PERSIA

WASHINGTON May, 28 (Reuter)—The United States is preparing to ship military supplies costing 59,995,087 dollars to Persia.

The State Department said today that the supplies, all from surplus stocks, would include a few tanks, fighter and cargo planes, guns, ammunition and other equipment.

KARACHI, May 29 (UPI): The West Punjab Government has lifted the restrictions on the manufacture of cakes and pasteries, etc., which was banned sometime back.

KARACHI, May 29 (UPI): Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani, Member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly is, it is learnt, proceeding, on June 6, on a tour of Uri and other war fronts in Kashmir, at the invitation of the Azad Kashmir Government.

KARACHI May 29 (UPI): It is learnt that an official Purchases Mission of the Pakistan Government is leaving early next month for United Knigdom and the United States of America to purchase essential stores for Pakistan railways which are facing acute shortage of these supplies

NEW DELHI, May 29 (UPI): To help to step up wood production in Delhi and East Punjab, one special train carrying imported tractors and ploughs left Bombay a few days ago for Delhi. Arrangements have been made to move another train-load of agricultural implements of Indian manufacture for this purpose.

## U. S. TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON, May 29 (Reuter)—Belief grew in informed quarters here today that the United States was not prepared to leave American-Russian relations in their present tense but stalemated condition but would attempt soon to open negotiations with Russia on a few minor issues to test the feasibility of "bigger things to come.'

This belief developed in the wake of Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall's confident assertion that "excellent progress" was being made towards stabilising the world in accordance with American standards—in other words that the United States is winning its "cold war" against Russia.

The first hint of a policy that involves the building of better relations between Moscow and Washington on a foundation of settled minor issues, was believed to have been contained in Mr. Marshall's proposal, made earlier this week, for a Three-Power Conference to free the Danube navigation.

It was pointed out that this problem, while relatively unimportant in relation to the other aggravated issues still outstanding, is one in which Russian co-operation might be expected: A rational organisation for the Danube is, basically, more to the benefits of the nations east of the "iron curtain" than to the Western Nations, only one of whom—Austria—would derive direct profit from such a settlement.

## *Firemen Fight Blazing Petrol*

NICOSIA (Cyprus), May 29 (Reuter—Firemen today fought 5,000 gallons of blazing petrol at the airport here for several hours before they controlled the flames.

Eighteen American aircraft, standing by to evacuate Americans from the near East, were refuelling at the fields They were undamaged.

The cause of the fire is not yet known

## EMBARGO ON GOODS TO HYDERABAD

CALCUTTA, May 29, (A. P. I.): "Hyderabad Week", commencing from today, is being observed by the West Bengal Socialist Party to mobilise public opinion in "strengthening the hands of Government to deal effectively with the situation in Hyderabad".

A public meeting under the auspices of the Party held this evening adopted a resolution which, among other things suggested "a strict embargo upon all goods to Hyderabad that are likely to help the Nizam and his Razakars. Government must also appoint an Enquiry Committee to trace out those anti-social traders, merchants and businessmen who have been supplying the Nizam with stores and materials and declare them as enemies of the people and of the State of the Indian Union".

## 400 Acres Of Pine Jungle Gutted

SIMLA, May 29. (A. P. I.): Over 400 acres of pine jungle near, Junga, thirteen miles from Simla was gutted by a fire which blazed in full fury for about sixteen hours beginning at 2-30 p.m. yesterday. Fanned by winds the fire, it is stated, consumed the first fifty acres of jungle within half an hour.

# SOCIALIST H. Q. IN DELHI

## Jay prakash On Drive For Single United Party

BOMBAY, May 29 (U.P.I.) The United Press of India learns that the headquarters of the Socialist Party of India will be shifted from Bombay to Delhi shortly.

The Party will also be bringing out shortly an English daily from Delhi and arrangements in this direction are well in hand. A proposal to start Indian language dailies in different provinces to propogate the Party's policy and programme is also understood to be under consideration.

### Towards Socialist Unity

"The need of an effective opposition was keenly felt and the decision of the Socialist Party to secede from the Congress has in general been welcomed all over the country".

Thus observed Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, who arrived here yesterday, in an interview to the United Press of India.

Explaining the future programme of the Party, the Socialist leader said: "We had been working before as a small but effective group in the Congress. We have now to function as a full-fledged independent political party. The foremost task before the Party for quite a while therefore will be to organise itself. We want to endeavour as far as possible make our party a mass party by bringing in trade unions, peasant unions and associations of professionals. We also want to unite all the Socialist groups that agree with our basic principles in a single party, that is our party"

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain is expected to stay in Bombay for about a week or ten days.

# STOP PRESS

### SOVIET RESOLUTION ON PALESTINE DEFEATED

LAKE SUCCESS, May 29 (Reuter): The Soviet resolution calling for strong action in Palestine was defeated in the Security Council tonight. The Security Council agreed to call on all Governments and authorities in Palestine to abstain from fighting. This is part of the British resolution.

### 6 DEAD IN FIRE

CHICAGO, May 29 (Reuter): Six persons, including two children, died and one man was seriously injured in a fire which swept through a three-storey apartmet building here today. Seven others were also injured.

### POLISH-BULGARIAN TREATY SIGNED

LONDON, May 29 (Reuter): A Bulgarian-Polish treaty of friendship and co-operation was signed by the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the two countries in Warsaw today, Moscow Radio reported tonight.

### NO MORE DANGER TO HOLY PLACES IN JERUSALEM

LAKE SUCCESS, May 29 (Reuter) The Transjordan Foreign Minister, in a cable to the President of the Security Council, today assured the United Nations that there was no further danger to the holy places in Jerusalem. The cable said "Arabs shall continue protection of holy places as they have done since the days of Caliph Omar.

### LIAQUAT TO VISIT DELHI ON JUNE 5

KARACHI, May 29, (A. P. I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, will leave Karachi on June 5, on a visit to New Delhi where he will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of the Indian Union.

### JINNAH MEETS NAWAB OF KHARAN

QUETTA, May 29. (API): Quaid-I-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor General of Pakistan, today received Nawab Habibullah Khan Nowsherwani, ruler of Kharan State. The Nawab, it is learnt, had a purely personal talk with Quaid-I-Azam.

### SHANMUKHAM IN LONDON

LONDON, May 29. (Reuter): Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Indian Finance Minister, arrived in London today to lead the Delegation for a conference with the British authorities on sterling balances.

He was accompanied by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and other members of the Delegation.

A further party will arrive next week. The talks will begin on June 7.

# GETTING DON IS A BIG THRILL

## Says Lancashire's Hilton

LONDON, May 29. (Reuter): Hilton, who played his first game for Werneth in the Central Lancashire League four seasons ago when sixteen years of age, said it was a big thrill to get Bradman's wicket and his greatest experience. (And he got him twice!)

Lancashire honoured Hilton immediately by stating he would definitely play this coming weekend against Middlesex, the County Champions.

The alteration in .MC.C. rules regarding the definition of a wicket "down" enabled Harry Squires, the Surrey allrounder, to continue his innings after playing on and dislodging a bail against Sussex at the Oval.

Squires chopped a ball from James Langridge on to his stumps, but, though a ball was dislodged it did not fall off. Last season Squires would have been out on appeal but the new ruling stipulates that a bell must be completely removed from the top of the wicket.

This is the first recorded instance of the operation of the new law in England.

There was an exciting finish to the match at Dudley where after thirteen wickets had fallen in three and a half hours, Worcestershire declared at 112 for six, leaving Kent an hour and fifty minutes to make 207 runs. They failed by only eighteen runs

Leslie Ames and Arthur Fagg took up the challenge with a big hitting opening stand which produced 108 runs in an hour. Ames contributed 62 and when Fagg left after hitting 57 in 78 minutes, Kent needed 54 when the extra half an hour was claimed.

Kent lost the race with the clock, but Dudley will long remember this sporting finish.

The only century scored in this series of matches was by Laurie Fishlock, who must have staked another claim to be included in the Test team. In his second three-figure score of the season, Fishlock who showed strength on the leg side, bit 13 fours. He defied the Sussex attack for four and a quarter hours and shaped confidently not only when the ball came through easily but also when it rose awkwardly for the damp pitch.

## Jersey Joe Walcott Resuming Training

GRENLOCH, (New Jersey), May 29, (Reuter): Jersey Joe Walcott is resuming training this week-end for his world heavyweight championship match with Joe Louis on June 23, after a short break because of an infected foot.

# *LINDWALL SHOCKS BRITISH COUNTY SIDE*

## *Claims 6 Wkts. For 14 Runs In Match Against Nottinghamshire*

NOTTINGHAM, May 29 (Reuter): In the three-day fixture between Nottinghamshire and Australian tourists the former batting first on a good wicket were all out for 179 runs.

Simpson who represented Sind in the Ranji Trophy Tournament during the war years, was the top scorer for the County with 74 including one six and seven fours. Lindwell administered shocks to the County and claimed six wickets for 14 runs in 15.1 overs.

The Australians who opened with Morris and Brown scored 77 runs for one wicket when play was abandoned for the day due to rain. Brown and Bradman were together with 38 and 22 runs respectively.

### DETAILS OF PLAY

The weather was dull here for the first day of the Australians' three-day match against Nottinghamshire when Nottinghamshire went in to open their first innings on a good wicket.

The teams were:—

AUSTRALIANS:—Bradman, Morris, Brown, Hassett, Miller, Bill, Johnson Loxton, McCool, Tallon, Lindwall and Ring.

NOTTINGHAM:—W. W. Keeton, H. Winrow, R. T. Simpson, J. Hardstaff, F. Stocks P. Harvey, W. A. Sime, H. Butler, A. Jepson, F. G. Woodhead and E. A. Meads.

With rain interfering with several of the county championship fixtures today, Nottinghamshire and the Australians were able to start their match and after early shocks for the County, Simpson and Hardstaff offered stern resistance to the tourists in an unbroken stand of 98 for the third wicket before lunch. It was Lindwall's expresses which caused the early havoc, his fourth ball forcing Keeton to play defensively with the result he was caught behind the wicket without a run scored. Then with only 13 on the board, Winrow played late at an outswinger but the batsmen still found the way through.

The second fifty took only 45 minutes and though McCool occasionally worried Simpson, the batsmen appeared to be right on top of the attack at lunch time when both were in sight of their fifties.

Immediately on resumption after lunch Lindwall took the ball and without an additional run he had Hardstaff caught and then yorked Stocks.

Hardstaff had resisted for 95 minutes, but edged at an inswinger.

Twenty-five thousand people saw these shocks for the County and they started the finish of the county innings. Lindwall did not stay on too long and spinners Ring and Johnson carried on the good work for five wickets to be down for only 35 since lunch. Then Lindwall returned with the new ball and got Jepson, while Miller at the other end at last beat Simpson who included a six and seven fours in his grand knock which lasted two hours fifty minutes. Lindwall finished off the innings by getting heads caught and emerged with the fine figures of 6 for 14 in one hall over fifteen overs.

Morris and Brown who opened the Australian innings confidently enough until at 32 Morris was out leg before wicket to Jepson. Bradman joined Brown and they proceeded to raise the score steadily until an hour before the stumps were due to be drawn rain drove the players to shelter. Brown was then 38 and Bradman 22, and after 45 minutes' waiting to see if conditions improved it was decided that no further play would be possible and the Australia finished the day with arrears of 102 but with nine wickets standing.

### THE SCORE BOARD

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: 1st Innings**

| | |
|---|---|
| Keeton c Tallon b Lindwall .... | 0 |
| Winrow b Lindwall ..... | 3 |
| Simpson b Miller ..... | 74 |
| Hardstaff c Tallon b Lindwall | 48 |
| Stocks b Lindwall | 0 |
| Harvey st. Tallon b Ring ..... | 0 |
| Sime c Lindwall b Johnson .... | 8 |
| Butler st. Tallon b Ring | 4 |
| Jepson b Lindwall ..... | 4 |
| Woodhead (not out) ..... | 10 |
| Meads c Hassett b Lindwall | 1 |
| Extras ..... | 27 |
| TOTAL, | 179 |

WICKETS FELL AT: 1/0; 2/13; 3/111; 4/111; 5/118; 6/135; 7/146; 8/159; 9/161.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS:**

Lindwall 15.1/7/14/6
Miller 15/1/50/1
Johnson 11/5/26/1.
Loxton 6/2/12/0.
McCool 8/2/19/0.
Ring 11/1/3 1/2.

**AUSTRALIA: 1st Innings:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Morris l-b-w b Jepson ..... | 16 |
| Brown (not out) ..... | 38 |
| Bradman (not out) .... | 22 |
| Extra ..... | 1 |
| Total for 1 wkt. ..... | 77 |

# *New Ideas In Defence*

CAMBERLEY (Surrey) May 29: (Reuter) Field-Marshall Lord Montgomery Chief of the Imperial General Staff expounding his ideas of a new design for Britian's post-war army to-day that "now as never before real preparedness is as essential".

He was speaking to pressmen at the conclusion of military excercises at which top-flight leaders of the Navy and Army and Air Force have fought a week long "paper campaign" to study problems involved in the planning and execution of mobile operations "in a Far Eastern theatre of war".

The new conception of the pos-war army provided for National Army composed of three constituent parts—a regular army, a national service element and a territorial army of trained reserves.

The old conception of two armies—regulars and territorials— "has not stood up to the test of modern war", Lord Montgomery said.

"It is obvious that we will not produce the answer by tinkering with the old machine. A fundamental redesign is necessary with the object of producing one good National Army which must be ready to take the field as early as possible.

"An organisation for defence against air attack must be ready at once, in order to meet the air threat "This organisation must have the highest priority in our mobilisation" plans", he said.

AMRITSAR, May 29 (UPI)—Jat-Hedar Udham Singh Nagoke has been elected President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee yesterday at a general meeting. The election was unanimous, Master Tara Singh and his group having left the meeting in protest. Out of a total of 150, only 101 members were present at the meeting when the election was held.

# THE COBBLER'S PRICE SHORTENS

## Derby Callover

LONDON, May 28 (Reuter) : The Cobbler's price was again cut at the callover on the Derby here tonight. At the last callover he was quoted at 11 to 2 but the best offer now available is four to one. My Babu remained favourite, although his price was extended from Wednesday's odds of five to two to 100 to 30. Valognes and the French challenger, My Love, both hardened, while Straight Play, who previously was among the "66 to one others" entered the betting and closed at 40 to one.

Closing offiers were as follows: 100 to 30 By Babu; 4 to 1 The Cobbler; 100 to 9 My Love and Valognes; 100 to 7 Black Tarquin; 20 to 1 Solar Slipper; 25 to 1 Tormie; 25 to 1 Royal Drake; 33 to 1 Native Heath; 40 to 1 Ottoman, Djeddah, The Senator, Pride of India and Straight Play; 50 to 1 Usher, Black Pampas and Tory and 66 to 1 others.

# YAJEE'S REBUFF TO JAI PRAKASH

## Forward Bloc Leader Rejects United Left Front Move

BOMBAY, May 29 (U.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's plea to socialist groups in the country to join his party to build a single united front has been rejected by Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee, Convener of the All-India United Left Front, in the course of a statement to the press today

Panditji said: "I am glad that at long last wisdom had dawned on Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, and now he recognises that, apart from his Socialist Party, there are others in the country belonging to the left bloc who are also socialists.

"I and Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, General Secretary of the All-India United Kisan Sabha, wrote to Mr. Jai Prakash to attend the Left Unity Conferences which were held at Delhi and Patna but on both occasions he refused and wrote saying that his party did not believe in the United Left Front. Very recently again I wrote him to join the United Left Front and enlarge it into a big organisation allowing all the left and socialist parties within it in opposition to the Indian National Congress.

"But instead of joining the All India United Left Front, again he rejected the proposal and requested all the socialist parties to merge into his Socialist party.

"I, on behalf of the All India United Front, comprising All India Forward Bloc, Communist Party of India, All-India Kisan Sabha, etc., reject the offer of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain of a merger with his Socialist Party. How can the constituent parties of the United Left Front can join the Socialist Party of Mr. Narain, whose ideology and stand are vague and resemble the Fabian Socialist Party or the British Labour Party? We do not believe in the hotch-potch of socialism, but our concern is revolutionary and scientific socialism."

# *CZECH TECHNICAL MISSION FOR OOTY*

## *Consultations On India's Industrialisation*

MADRAS, May 29 (A.P.I.): The nine-man Czechoslovakian Technical Mission headed by Mr. W. Rubeska, which is now touring India at the instance of the Dominion Government, has programmed to visit Ootacamund on June 8 for a conference with representatives of the Governments of India and Madras on the question of industrial development fo the country.

Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Industries Minister and Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Supply, will represent the Government of India while Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, Provincial Industries Minister, will represent the Madras Governmeut.

Each member of the Mission, it is understood, has specialised in some branch of industry or other such as steel turbines, electrical traction, water turbines and hydro-works, heavy chemicals, automobile and agriculture industries.

# DE VALERA'S VISIT TO INDIA

## Spending Three Days In This Country In June

NEW DELHI, May 29 (UPI)—Mr. Eamon De Valera, Premier of Eire, will spend three days in India next month on his way back from Australia, where he has gone to attend the Roman Catholic Convention. While here, he will be the guest of the Government of India.

He is expected to arrive in Calcutta on June 13. He will stay for the day there with the Governor of West Bengal, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

Arriving in Delhi the next day, he will stay at the Government House until June 16 when he will leave for Eire.

When some days ago it was learnt that Mr. De Valera would be passing through India on his return journey from Australia, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, sent him a message inviting him to stay here as the guest of the Government of India. The invitation has been accepted.

It is officially stated that no political significance is attached to Mr. De Valera's visit to India.

NEW DELHI May 29 (UPI): A limited number of short service regular commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps will be thrown open to civilian medical graduates and released emergency commissioned officers of the Indian Army Medical Corps, Army in India Reserve of Officers, Indian Territorial Force, Auxiliary Force (India) and the Royal Army Medical Corps (Indian Nationals), it is learnt.

# TWENTY KILLED IN BURNING TRAIN

## Lighted Cigarette Thrown On Petrol Tins Causes Accident

SHANGHAI, May 29, (Reuter): About 20 people were killed and 100 injured, 31 seriously", when a passenger train caught fire near Tapei yesterday.

Most casualties were caused when panic stricken passengers jumped into the river below as the train was crossing a 300-yard long bridge.

A lighted cigarette thrown petrol tins was believed to have caused the fire.

## Resignation Of Two West Punjab Ministers Accepted

LAHORE, May 29, (A.P.I.) Acceptance of the resignations of Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana and Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan from the Council of West Punjab Ministers was announced in a Government House communique issued here this afternoon.

KARACHI, May 29 (API)—Professor N. R. Malkani, additional Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan has been appointed Director of Evacuation and Resettlement in Kathiawar, it is learnt. He will have his headquarters at Rajkot.

Professor Malkani is at present on a tour of the interior of Sind.

# Pincer Push Against Tel-Aviv

## British Posers For Soviet

### Sharp Retort To Abusive Effusion On Palestine

LAKE SUCCESS, May 29 (Reuter): A sharp verbal duel between Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) and M. Andrei Gromyko (Russia) opened tonight's Security Council debate over Palestine when the 11-nations resumed their so-far-rule efforts to India foamula to stop the fighting.

M. Gromyko accused Britain of "sheer hypocrisy" and Sir Alexander replied that M. Gromyko had surpassed his own record for "vulgar abuse."

The Council has befoe it three resolutions:

(1) RUSSIAN: That Jews and Arabs should be forced to cease fighting within 36 hours or face sanctions from the United Nations. (This resolution is supported by the United States).

(2) BRITISH: A month's cease-fire while the United Nations discuss the matter during which embargos be placed on shipment of arms to both sides (supported by Canada and China).

(3) French): That Jews and Arabs be ordered to cease-fire tonight under threat of United Nations sanctions.

Under Rules of Procedure the resolutions must be debated and voted on in this order and must obtain two-thirds majority to succeed.

M. Gromyko said the British resolution was unsatnsfactory you two grounds: (1) It was one-sided and favoured the Arabs: (2) it would not be accepted by the Jews and would, therefore . reman merely a "paper decision."

He poured scorn on delegates who had made eloquent speeches on the preservation of holy shrines, but were now silent and suggested: "Perhaps it would be more effective to appeal to the atheists of the world to save Jerusalem."

Britain, he said, was playing a "crude game" to prevent the establishment of independent States in Palestine and to ensure the continuation of a semi-colonial policy.

Sir Alexander Cadogan retaliated immediately. He said: "M. Gromykok has descended into vulgar abuse. imputation of motives and general vilification. This is uiteq common with him when he is not quite sure of his ground and has no good arguments to present."

He asked: "What do the sponsors of enforcement intend to do if they are defied? I would like to hear from those who think that the British reso lution does not go far or fast enough. How far are they prepared to go?"

"Are they prepared to send troops to Palestine? If so, what do they think it will effect? Will they put forces between the warring factories and do they think this will being the parties together?

"Do let us see where we are going and what we mean to do. If we embark now on Chapter Seven of the Charter we start down a slope where it may be difficult to stop. Or do some people think they can slitter off halfway down?

Chapter 7 provides for tne use of force in any "threats to peace, breaches of peace and acts of aggression." Sir Alexander continued: "Let us not try and substitute the United Nations for the British in Palestine. The world knows what little effect we had." Arabs and Jews must live together in peace No settlement will be lasting and none will bring peace unless both parties realise that they need friendly co-operation."

M. Langenhove, Belgium, pledged his support in principle for the British resolution.

## American Arms For Iran

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuter): The United States is preparing to ship military supplies costing 59,995, 087 dollars to Persia.

The State Department said today that the supplies, all from surplus stocks would include a few tanks, fighter and cargo planes, guns, ammunition and other equipment.

## ARAB ADVANCE TOWARDS CAPITAL OF ISRAEL

## Battle For Jewish Life-Line Rages Round Latrun

**CAIRO, May 29. (UPA): High Arab sources reported today that the Arab armies invading Israel had speared to within 15 miles of Tel Aviv from the southeast, and to within six miles of Natanya, the Jewish capital's coastal outpost to the north.**

**Authoritative Arab reports from Amman suggested that the Transjordan and Iraqi forces, in their twin jobs at the rich coastal plain around Tel Aviv, were trying out the chances for a pincer push against the Israeli capital.**

### BATTLE FOR LIFE-LINE

LONDON, May 29 (Reuter): Iraqi troops were tonight reported by some Arab sources to have thrust to within eight miles of the Palestine Coast threatening to cut the Jewish State in two and isolate the northern settlements. They seized Kilkelya only 15 miles from Tel Aviv, the Israel Capital, these unconfirmed reports said.

In Jerusalem, Arab Legion artillery was sending incendiary shells into the Jewish-held new city while pillars of black smoke still rose over the old city occupied by the Arabs yesterday.

At Latrun, halfway along the winding rock-flanked Tel Aviv-Jerusalem Road, a fierce battle still raged for control of the Jewish lifeline blocked by these Arabs since their forces invaded Palestine.

### ARABS ENCIRCLED

Jewish troops encircled a large force of Arabs south of Latrun, Arab reports said but suffered heavy causalties under Arab air attack.

Tel Aviv reports said the Jews had occupied two Arab villages south of the road, while Arab artillery thundered continuosly from within the Trappist Monastery in Latrun.

Jewish sources in Tel Aviv claimed that British officers had led the Arab Legion assoault on the Old City of Jerusalem. They also accused the Arbas of deliberately destroying the Hurvah Synagogue where the Jews made their last stand before surrender

### STORY OF SURRENDER

Fanatical Haganah gunmen in a last minute attempt to prevent the surrender of 2,000 Jews in the Old City threatened to shoot the Chief Rabbi and Mayor, Dr. Mordecai Wiengarten, and take reprisals on his family when he seized the white surrender flag and walked to the encircling Arab Legion lines. "The Haganah held me a virtual prisoner knowing I abhorred fighting and the destruction of the Old City and wish? ed to negotiate an honourable surrender and save our lives and the historic and sacred buildings", he said.

Dr. Weingarten continued: "When two of my Rabbis on behalf of the non-combatants tried to contact the Arab Legion and seek terms, the Haganah shot one through the face and shoulder.

"With a gun at my head I was told I would be shot if I attempted to surrender and that if I escaped my family would be made to suffer.

I told Haganah they could shoot me but they would have to face in immediate revolt of religious Jews and noncombatants

"I then took the White Flag and walked towards the Legion machine-gunners who brought me to their Commander with whom I discussed surrender terms."

### ON EGYPTIAN FRONT

On the Egyptian Front iu the South Jewish forces occupied two Arab villages, Al Muharraka, ten miles southeast of Gaza. and Koufaka, 12 miles east of Gaza. An Egyptian train coming from the Egyptian border to Gaza was blown up by Jewish forces in Negev.

### THREAT TO TEL AVIV

KYRENIA, CYPRUS: Iraq forces today claimed they had advanced to within 15 miles of Tel Aviv, the Jewish Capital. Arab repors said here.

The Iraqi troops, advancing from the northeast, occupied Nablus, Tulkaram and Kiljelya, the reports said.

Syrian and Iraqi planes bombed Deganiya, large Jewish settlement south of the Sea of Galilee, and dropped leaflets on Tiberias and Acre.

In the fighting for Latrun, on the Tel Aviv—Jerusalem Road, Jewish troops had encircled a large force of Arabs south of the town, the reports said.

The Jews suffered heavy casualties, however, as a result of Arab air superiority.

### POLISH PROTEST

The U.P.I. reports:—

The Egyptian Governments attempt to blockade the Palestinian waters has been condemned by the Polish Government as being contrary to International Law, says a message from Warsaw today.

The Polish Government had also protested to Egypt against the bombing in the Tel-Aviv harbour of a Polish cargo boat.

It was pointed out in Warsaw that the Egyptian Government's reply claiming that the Polish ships should comply with the Egyptian warning concerning danger of approaching the Palestinian territorial waters was incompatible with the Egyptian Government's insistence that there was no state of war between Egypt and Israel, whose existence as a state, Egypt did not accept.

### AFTER THE SURRENDER

JERUSALEM, May 29 (Reuter): Jewish attempts to rescue their beleaguered comrades who had surrendered to the Arab Legion in the Walled Old City held up evacuation of women, children and the aged during last night cables Seagham Maynes, Reuter's correspondent.

Jewish evacuees huddled in the shelter of doorways as the would-be rescuers attacked the Damascus and Zion Gates of the Old City.

The Arab Legion reported that some British deserters who had fought with the Jews were still hiding in the tunnels of the Old City today, fearing death if captured.

A number of dead lie in the tunnels which are being searched by Legionnaires and Arab irregulars for Hidden arms

The glare of flames from the last burning strongholds of the Jews lit the surrender procession of more than 2,000 Jews trudging through bomb and shell-shattered ruins as Arab troops beat back the furious rescue assaults.

More than 1,500 women, children, and aged who survived the bitter eleven-day siege in cellars and tunnels of the shattered Jewish quarter field with hand luggage through the wreck-strewn narrow streets of the battleground under guard of Legionnaires.

They were escorted through the Zion Gate for handing over to the Jewish forces on neary-by Mount Zion. Mortar bombs exploded, flares burst overhead and tracers streaked a crisscross pattern in the sky as their comrades tried to break through to their rescue.

The siege, beginning on May 18 is estimated to have cost the Haganah, Irgun and Stern Gang over 80 dead. Many are buried under the ruins, and at dawn today about 150 wounded were being treated in hospitals guarded by the Arab Legion.

In the cells of the Old City police station I saw 294 Jewish prisoners who had laid down their arms.

Arab Legion Headquarters reported the seizure of about 400 assorted Jewish weapons before the dawn convoy of 14 buses from the Jordan Valley reached the Old City to take prisoners to a Transjordan prisoners camp for screening.

A Haganah officer told me the Jews surrendered because they were running out of ammunition.

The Arab Legion Commander reported that the Jews minded the last buildings they held on surrendering and when the mines exploded they caused big fires.

Evacuation went on through the night. The Jews were frightened when they surrendered, but reassured when the Arab Legion threw a strong protective cordon round them, brought in the Red Cross and provided food, water and attention for the sick, and wounded and old. The surrender were that non-combatants should be handed over to the Red Croos and fighting Jews be treated as prisoners of war.

## Battle Fronts At A Glance

LONDON, May 29, (Reuter): As the third week of the Arab invasion of Palestine began latest Jewish and Arab claims gave this account of today's positions on the battle-fronts:

SOUTHERN FRONT (EGYPTIANS: Stalemate. Only patrol action.

CENTRAL FRONT (ARAB LEGION EGYPTIAN): Arabs were tightening their grip on the New City held by the Jews following the fall of the Old City yesterday. Overnight Jewish attempts to break into the occupied Old City were beated back. Heavy fighting is continuing at Latrun, halfway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Jews encircled a large Arab force here, but suffered heavy casualties, according to Arab claims.

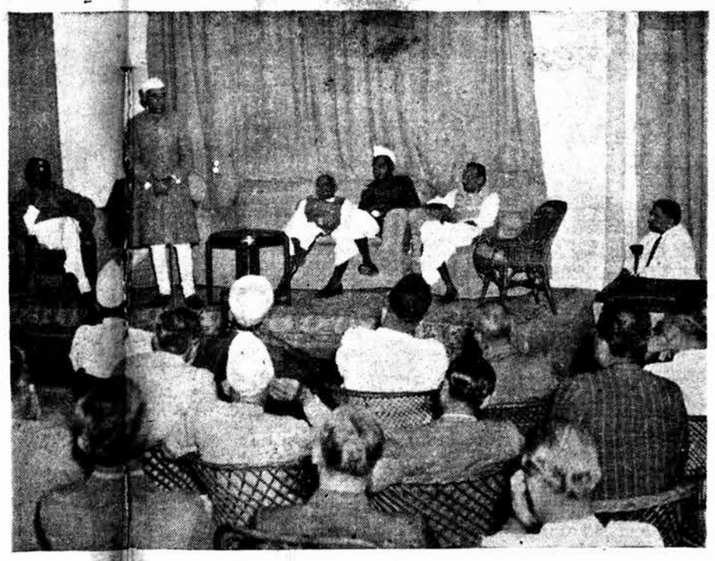
NORTHERN FRONT (IRAQIS, SYRIANS, LEBANESE): Iraqis claim to have advanced to within 15 miles of Tel Aviv and occupied Kilkelya, eight miles from the coast. If confirmed, this advance threatens to cut off Israel's Capital from the Northern settlement.

JORDAN FRONT:—No change skirmishes in the Jordan Valley settlements south of Lake Tiberias.

### Export Of Linseed

NEW DELHI, May 28 (API)—The Government of India have decided to allow the export of 11,281 metric tons of linseed and 3,352 metric tons of linseed oil as advance quotas for 1948 says a press note.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form, which has been recently revised, to the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta or Bombay, or to the export Trade Controller in the case of other ports, on or before July 15, 1948, with the necessary evidence.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the conference of industrialists, financiers and businessmen at Mussoori on May 24, in connection with the collection for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial fund. Mr. V. K. K. Menon is seated on left, and seated on the right are Sardar Patel, Dr. R. Prasad and Acharya Kripalani.

## Delhi Watches South Africa

### Big Drop In Gold Shares

LONDON, May 29 (U. P. I.): The South African goldmining industrial shares slumped by 2½ million pounds today following General Smuts' defeat in the South African elections and his resignation in favour of Dr. Malan, a racialist and anti-Britisher.

British investors are worried since after the end of war more than 100 million pounds, unwanted funk money, had been flown to South Africa, and Dr. Malan may obscure their financial position.

### KASHMIR COMMISSION TO MEET ON JUNE 15

LAKE SUCCESS, May 28 (Reuter) — The Security Council's Kashmir Commission decided at an informal meeting today to hold its first formal meeting in Geneva on June 15.

The meeting will be devoted to the organisation of the Commission, on which six delegates from Argentina Belgium, Colombia, Czechoslovakia and the United States

From Geneva the Commission will proceed as soon as possible to the Indian sub-continent

So far the following states have designed their representatives on the Kashmir Commission: Argentina, Ricardo Labougle Ambassador in London; Belgium M. Graefe, Minister Plenipotentiary.

NEW DELHI, May 29 (API)—The reported misgivings and trepidation of the Indian community over the victory of Dr . Malan's Nationalist Party are fully realised in the capital even though no authoritative reaction to the political developments in South Africa as at present available While the Government of India, it is learnt, are carefully watching the situation, any assessment by them of Dr Malan's victory and the party's approach to the voteless minority of Indians in the Union would be premature

According to informed quarters, India will have to watch the developments in South Africa carefully. While the election manifesto and the declared intentions of the Nationalist party as proclaimed in their six-point programme on the Indian question are admittedly hostile and hold out grave threats of a dark future to Indians and other Asians, it is pointed out one will have to wait and see to what extent the party will be prepared to execute this programme and what its positive line of action in this direction will be. It is suggested that the threat to segregate Indians completely, ship them out of the country and other punitive measures may have been intended as election propaganda.

### CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

It is pointed out in this connection that the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 which was acclaimed by some as the Magna Carta of Indians in South Africa was negotiated and arrived at with a Nationalist Party Government under Gen. Hertzog. Dr. Malan's former leader Again in 1932, representatives of the Government of India and South Africa (Nationalist Party) met at a conference to review the Cape Town Agreement and issued a joint statement affirming that both the Governments would continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonizing their respective interests in regard to the Indian residents in the Union.

The main detail in General Smuts, it is felt, perhaps need not cause alarm. The professed programme of a party need not necessarily be its programme of action while in office and faced with responsibility. Although Gen. Smuts party was supposed to stand for liberalism, the Indian community had no reason to feel particularly pleased because in action the Smuts Government was unfair and discriminating. Besides the narrow majority of six which Dr. Malan's party has won, it is stated, might make it all the more difficult for it to push its programme to its logical end and it might not consider it expedient to hoist the standard of white supermacy.

## REPUBLICANS UNITE AGAIN

### Hatta Urges Restoration Of Ministerial Cabinet In Indonesia

BATAVIA, May 29, (Reuter): The Indonesian Republican Vice-President and Premier, Rr. Mohammed Hatta, said in Jogjakarta today that he would invite the representatives of all Republican political parties to discuss the formation of a strong Ministerial Cabinet to replace his present Presidential one. Antara, the Indonesian News Agency reported here tonight.

Dr. Hatta said the time had come to alter the Cabinet because discord between the parties was at an end.

Reliable observers here interpreted this remark to mean that the differences with the Left-Wing Democratic Front—comprising Socialists, the Labour Party and Communists—was settled and the way open for Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, Left-Wing leader, to rejoin the Government.

Dr. Sjarifuddin's Coalition Cabinet fell after the signing of the Renville Truce Agreement with the Dutch last January.

### DECREASE IN JOWAR OUTPUT

NEW DELHI, May 28 (API)—The All-India final forecast of the jowar crop of 1947 released today puts the area sown at 39,042.000 acres against 39,449.000 acres in 1945-46, being a decrease of about one per cent says a press note.

## Super Lorry Highways For Western Europe

WASHINGTON May 29 (Reuter): A tentative plan for a network of super lorry highways throughout Western Europe linking Scandinavia with Italy and the Atlantic Coast with Poland and Hungary, was disclosed here today by the State Deparment

The plan was drawn up by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, meeting in Geneva in April. for Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden Switzerland and Bizonal Germany.

The plan would pierce the 'Iron Curtain" at four main points in Germany, Australia and Czechoslovakia but the State Department announcement explained: "Although roads in other countries not represented at Geneva were designated, no action is to be taken to incorporation them into the international system until agreement are reached with such Governments."

The announcements said the roads would incorporate much of the "Autozahn" system in Germany and the "Autostrasse" routes through Italy. They would also include major national highways and completely new roads yet to be constructed in the other countries.

To facilitate tourists motor travel, as well as lorry transport, the announcement said the plan included special emmorts to expedite customs facilities where these roads crossed national frontiers.

## SUBDUED OPTIMISM IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 29. (API): The States Secretary, Mr. V P Menon, who returned today from Gwalior, left for Dehra Dun to meet Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr Menon is expected to visit Hyderabad early next week

The United Press of India writes: Before the Hyderabad Premier, Mir Laik Ali, arrived here next week to communicate to the Prime Minister of India the reactions of the Nizam to the latest proposal for an agreement between India and Hyderabad that emerged as a result of the recent discussions held in Delhi between Mir Laik Ali and Pandit Nehru and also at Mussoorie, Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India, will have a personal discussion at Hyderabad with the Nizam and the Prime Minister of Hyderabad regarding the details of the proposals

Mir Laik Ali, who was to have come here today to intimate to the Government of India regarding the attitude of the Hyderabad Government on the latest proposals for arriving at an honourable settlement, is now expected here on June 3 when Pandit Nehru returns from Ootacamund. Pandit Nehru is leaving on Monday for Ooty to inaugurate the Far Eastern Asian Economic Conference

Subdued optimism prevailing in political circles regarding the present trend of Indo-Hyderabad negotiations for arriving at an agreement for closer association between India and Hyderabad.

Although no indication of the latest proposal is available, there is a definite sign of improvement in the situation and in the activities of the Hyderabad Government. This has aroused hope about the outcome of the talks Indications here and reports from Hyderabad go to suggest that the Nizam might have been persuaded to realise the gravity of the situation and wisdom of accepting the friendship of India.

# MIDNIGHT TERROR IN HYDERABAD

## Masked Men Loot House At Point Of Gun

### STATE RAILWAY STATION BURNT DOWN: BORDER TENSION ON INCREASE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 29 (API) Masked men wearing grey uniforms and armed with guns, revolvers and knives, raided the house of a wealthy merchant at Begumpet, a suburb of Hyderabad, on Thursday night and looted property worth more than a lakh of rupees

The dacoits came in lorries at dead of night and cordoned the house Some of them rushed in and seized keys of safes, and almirahs at the point of gun. The looted property included two safes said to contain Rs. 50,000 in cash and Rs. 50,000 in jewellery besides 87 tolas of gold, a cycle, a costly fountain pen and saris.

Every trunk, suitcase and almirah was said to havve been ransacked by the raiders before they left.

### RAILWAY STATION GUTTED

A railway station named Gundrati Margoo on the Kazipeth-Dornakal section of the Nizam's State Railway was burnt down early this morning by an armed mob, a press 'communique' issued oy the State Railway announced today.

The men who were armed with guns attacked the station at 2 this morning and assaulted the staff on duty, the 'communique' stated. An assistant station master and a pointsman on duty were injured, and another pointsman was shot dead.

"The station was completely gutted. Only the bare walls are standing", the 'communique' added.

"All records, instruments, picket tubes and station furniture were reduced to ashes. Telegraphic and telephonic communications were cut, but the permanent way is undamaged

The three Up Express which left Bezwada last night was therefore, held up for five hours. A duplicate train was however, run to time from Secunderabad to Wadi, and this carried through carriages to Bombay.

### BORDER TENSION ON THE INCREASE

BEZWADA: "It is apparent that tension on the Indo-Hyderabad border is on the increase mainly due to the fifth column activities of the Andhra Communist Party in collaboration with Hyderabad communists", said Mr Kala Venkatarao, Revenue Minister, Madras, speaking here last night.

Mr. Kala Venkatarao, who was laying the foundation stone of a library building, added that "throwing of handgrenades and even murder of State Congressmen and workers of the National Congress are creating anarchy and disturbing the peaceful village life on the border.

In order to capture power the communists were "trying to mortgage India's hard-won freedom to Russia," the Minister said, and he appealed to Andhras to co-operate with the Government in their efforts to check the "communist menace."

### A DISCLAIMER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 29 (API) —Raja Pannalal Pitti, a multi-millionaire of Hyderabad, has issued a statement denying that he had been negotiating for a political settlement in Hyderabad in collaboration with certain "moderate" State Congress leaders.

The Committee of Action of the Hyderabad State in a resolution passed at its recent meeting in Madras had referred to the efforts of "Pitti and his moderate colleagues."

### Facts And Figures About Razakars

BELGAUM, May 29 (IPA)—Mr. M. G. Mahadev Singh, Secretary of Hyderabad Socialist Party who arrived here for attending the meeting of National Executive of the Socialist Party, disclosed the following facts:

The Razakars number about 2 lakhs out of which 25,000 are armed with modern weapons and 60 to 70 thousand with rude weapons manufactured in Hyderabad.

The Nizam's regular Army consisting of 25,000 is composed of Arabs, Pathan and the local Muslims. During the British rule, the Nizam maintained a private army of 12,000.

Since the trouble started in Hyderabad, nearly 50,000 men, women and children have been murdered and their property worth millions has been looted.

Hundreds of able-bodied Muslim refugees are being recruited in the army, police and Razakars.

Already more than 3 lakhs Hindus have moved out of Hyderabad and this number is increasing daily.

There are 7 lakhs of Moslem refugees and 25 lakhs of Moslems in the Hyderabad State. One crore and forty lakhs of non-Mosems is the other population according to the last census

The Communist-Razakar pact recently signed exists only to spite the Government of India, and whatever Government is formed in the State, Communist and Razakars will oppose: The former, because Hyderabad State is still not Communistic, and the latter because they still uphold the sovereignty of the Nizam.

## Mass Marches To Hyderabad

BOMBAY, May 27, (U. P. I.): The "United Press of India" learns that the Socialist Party of India is actively considering a proposal for organising mass marches of Indian Union citizens into the Hyderabad State to demonstrate that the State formed part and parcel of India as also to express Indian people's sympathy and support to the people of the State in their struggle for liberation of the State with the Indian Union. Details of the proposed campaign are now being worked out and and announcement in this connection is expected shortly.

## FIRST 'MADRAS MAIL' AT V. T. SINCE INCIDENT

BOMBAY, May 29 (U.P.I.): The Madras Mail the first through train to reach Bombay from Madras since the Gangapur incident, arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station almost at the scheduled time at 7-10 this morning without any untoward happenings.

The train was escorted my Indian Army personnel between Guntakal and Sholapur stations.

# India Through Briton's Eyes

## 3 Destroyers For R. I. N.

NEW DELHI, May 29 (U.P.I.): The three destroyers that India is shortly going to acquire for her Navy are H.M.S. Rotherham, H.M.S. Raider and H.M.S. Redoubt.

They are of the Rotherham class with a displacement of 1,705 tons but H.M.S. Rotherham itself is of 1,750 tons. Their dimensions are 358 ft. by 36 ft. by 9½ ft. They are well-equipped with modern armament including torpedo tubes.

All the Destroyers have seen service during the last war and are in good condition. It is expected that they will arrive in India shortly.

## COW SLAUGHTER TO BE PREVENTED IN MYSORE

BANGALORE, May 29 (A.P.I.): Cow slaughter is sought to be prevented in the State through a Bill which the Mysore Representative Assembly adopted today. It also approved of a Bill to prevent animal sacrifices.

Muslim members of the Legislature voted against the measure on the ground that it would deprive a number of them of their trade.

The House passed another Bill providing for the levy of cess on all sugarcane crushed in sugar factories in Mysore.

## COMMUNIST KILLED IN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS

CALICUT, May 29, (A. P. I.): V. Anandan, a communist leader of Chirakkal Taluk (North Malabar), died as a result of police firing in the early hours of this morning at Karayi near Cananore, it is learned here.

Anandan is alleged to have fired on a Malabar Special Police Party. The fire was returned, killing him on the spot.

## PROBLEMS THAT STAND IN WAY OF ADVANCE

LONDON, May 29 (Reuter): Sir Percival Griffiths, a former leader of the European Group in the Indian Legislative Assembly, declared here that he believed India's administration had begun an upward trend, but the Indian business man was frightened and thought the only wise thing at the moment was to "hang on" to his money and not embark on risky ventures.

Sir Percival who has just returned from a tour of the two Dominions, was making a "progress report" to a crowded joint meeting of the East India Association and the Overseas League.

He said: "I don't believe you will see any advance in industrial expansion until the Government in India realises that the burden of taxation on the high level incomes is so crushing as to make it not worth while for business men to embark on new ventures.

"The idea is rife amongst them that the Government still intends to go ahead with nationalisation on a very large scale.

But I personally do not agree with this idea. The industrial policy statement represents a very real advance and recognition that India is not rife for wide sweeping socialist progresses.

"There is a very great readiness there to accept Britain for her needed technicians and capital goods. The old isolationism has disappeared. India wants a helping hand from Britain, but she does not realise in what a bad way we are here in Britain today—that the demand for high order technicians, for example, is far greater than we can supply. Britain will not be able to go as far as India would like in giving the required help."

Sir Percival thought India would decide for herself whether it was a good thing to stay within the British Commonwealth or not, but he had been conscious of an increasing number of thinking Indian people who were anxious to keep a Commonwealth link, and he did not think the probability of India staying in the Commonwealth was more assured today than it was twelve months ago.

General administration in India was at a very low ebb and the strain with inadequate manpower. had been difficult in the extreme. The wonder was that administration, in face of the terrific problems, had not broken down. Administration was still weak but better than it was four months ago, especially in regard to transport. Without a settlement of the Kashmir question, there was little hope of the vital long-term defence arrangements. Right compromise was the right foundation on which true grateness and prosperity were built.

With regard to the Sikhs, he thought the immediate danger was less than it was. The Sikhs were busy among themselves arguing on internal affairs.

There would be no big farming in India this year. Some day some people would realise that the yield of rice per acre was less there than anywhere else in the world. When there was a real determination to get on with the job of agriculture, he thought it would start with consolidation of holdings.

With regard to industry, most of the real leaders were extremely worried that production was not reaching the set targets. The conditions of labour were one reason. Labour was in an extremely unsettled condition in many parts; it had been "got at" by the communists. Life was becoming more expensive day to day for everybody. Capital for India's industry would not be forthcoming until the Government gave security by their own policy.

## TEXTILE TRANSPORT PERMITS

### Govt. Of India's Press Note

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India desires to inform all consignors of piecegoods from Bombay and Ahmedabad that the Government of India has done away with the existing system of issue of transport permits on applications and registration of the same after the details have been filled in before movement of piecegodos can be affected. With effect from 1st June 1948 consignors of piecegoods should submit applications in triplicate in the newly prescribed form (specimens of which can be had from the Transport Section of the Textile Commissioner's Office in Bombay and the Branch Office at Ahmedabad.)

2 Applications for the issue of transport permits for movement of goods from other centres will however continue to be received in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, CYC-12 Section, and transport permits issued to cover these movements.

3 Applications in the prescribed form for movement of piecegoods to all zones in the Indian Union from Bombay and Ahmedabad excepting West Bengal will be received in the Office of the Textile Commissioner between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. every day from the 2nd June 1948.

4 Applications for the movement of non-wearable items like umbrella cloth, canvas, etc. will continue to be received by Section CYC-11 of the Textile Commissioner's Office.

### Plea For State Patronage To Artistes

BOMBAY, May 29 (U.P.I.): Mr. Nataraj Vashi, the famous Indian dancer, issued the following statement to the press prior to his departure for America. Without the State patronage being accorded by our national Government to the artistes, it is well-nigh impossible either to revive or develop our glorious art alongline the proper channel so as to reach the masses at large without its being expensive for them as it is today and also, to interpret our fine arts especially the graceful art of dancing, which is the ultimate and sublime culmination of the blending of all fine arts; to the foreign countries where it is held in high esteem and deep reverence through the help and guidance of our newly-established Embassies."

## 'RED' REVERSE AT CHENYU

### Chiang's Army To Launch All-Out Offensive In Kiangsu

SHANGHAI, May 29, (Reuter): Chinese Nationalist forces today claimed one of their most important successes of recent months with the capture of Chenyu, political and military centre 110 miles north-east of Nanking, after a four-day offensive.

The Communist armies after fighting Government forces to a standstill on the southern outskirts of Chenyu were reported to have fled in panic as strong Nationalist troops suddenly appeared on the northern perimeter.

A Government observer said this victory had "shaken the very foundation" of the Communist political organisation in north Kiangsu and re-opened the 225 mile-long highway linking Nantung on the north Bank of the Yellow River with Kungyu in the northern-most corner of the province.

Government military quarters predicted an all-out operation by land, sea and air against remnants of the Communist army in north Kiangsu.

At Fenging, in south Jehol, the Government position was described as critical after Communist troops—following—up their capture of Pingchuan and Lunghua—launched a full-scale attack.

Simultaneous attacks by scattered Communist forces were also being made at scattered points along the Peiping—Changteh railway to hamper Government reinforcements sent to relieve threatened Chengteh.

## NO DECONTROL OF PAPER YET

### Question Of Prices To Be Referred To Tariff Board

NEW DELHI, May 29, (A.P.I.): The Government of India consider that the time is not yet "ripe" to decontrol paper, a press note said today. It added: "Since the revision of prices of indigenous paper for non-Government users in November 1947, the industry has continuously been representing against the quantum of increase allowed on the last occasion. After examining the balance sheets of some of the important units of the industry, it has been decided to refer the question of prices to the Tariff Board. In the meantime, the industry is being granted an interim increase of about one and a half annas per lb. In the notified prices the order giving the new prices, which is being issued, will come into force with effect from June 1, 1948.

The increase will not apply to such varieties of paper as duplex, triplex and ticket boards".

## JEEPS REQUISITIONED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 29, (A. P. I.): The Madras Government have requisitioned all jeeps in Madras City from private owners.

It is learnt that "essential users" will not be deprived of their jeeps.

### Jammu And Kashmir To Have Own University

The Jammu and Kashmir Government have decided to have a University of their own, and for this purpose they have enacted the Jammu and Kashmir University Act of 2005. Colleges and educational institutions of the State which were affiliated to the Universities of the Punjab till now, will now be affiliated to the University of Jammu and Kashmir State. It will be located at Srinagar, and provide for instruction in such branches of learning as it may think fit and make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge. It will hold examinations, grant diplomas and confer degrees and other academic distinctions.

MADRAS, May 29 (UPI): In dader to enable the public to be in close touch with marketing officers attached to the Agricultural Department, the Madras Government has sanctioned a scheme for setting up of four regional units at Rajamundry, Cuddapha, Coimbatore and Trichur. Each unit will consist of one assistant marketing officer, two marketing assistants and subordinate staff.

# Czech Diplomats In London Resign

## Protest Against Procedure In To-day's General Election

LONDON, May 29 (Reuter)—Four key diplomats in the Czechoslovak Embassy in London resigned today, on the eve of the Czech general elections, in protest against the way the elections are being run. They were Colonel Jaroslav Plass, Military and Air Attache, his Deputy Lieut.-Colonel Zdenek Kancia, and two First Secretaries, Mr. Adolf Felzmann and M. Viliam S. Pavliny.

Mr. Felzman told "Reuter" that the four resigned "because we do not agree with the political developments in our country and we especially protest against the way in which the elections are taking place there."

Meanwhile, Sidney Brcoks, "Reuter's" correspondent in Prague, reported that Czechoslovakia waited in an attitude of unnatural apathy for tomorrow's election for the first National Assembly under the new constitution.

The result is known almost within a decimal point. It will give the Communists most of the Assembly's 300 seats with "reliable" members of other parties sharing some 60 seats between them.

For the electors the only alternative to endorsing the National Front list of candidates is the blank vote. But it is doubtful how far it will be possible for a voter to cast such a ballot paper in secret

Government propaganda has concentrated on damning the Blank Party for treachery and getting as heavy a poll as possible.

The size of the poll and the total of blank votes will be the only standards by which the Government's support can be measured.

Against the political prophets there are no odds at all. Czechoslovakia will formally confirm in power the Communist party and its Action Committees.

Voting is compulsory under the electoral law. Persons who do not vote and who do not have good excuses may be punished with up to one month's imprisonment or a fine up to 10,000 crowns (£50).

All persons over 18 years of age have the vote, unless they have been excluded from public life. Candidates must be over 21.

Registered voters will receive in advance a printed list of the National Front candidates and a second paper of exactly the same dimensions and colour with a printed inscription saying that it is a blank.

At the polling station he will then insert one of these voting papers in an envelope and, in view of the Election Committee, put the envelope in the ballot box and the unused paper in another urn.

It is over this procedure that doubts have arisen about the secrecy of the ballot.

The new electoral law says that when the voter puts the slip in the official envelope "he may for this purpose use a partition where he cannot be observed."

But it is suggested that those who wish to show their "reliability" will do so by voting publicly for the post-February regime.

Czechoslovak authorities today withdrew a promise to Reuter's and other correspondents that they would be permitted to enter any election premises tomorrow to study the method of voting.

Correspondents were instead offered a conducted tour confined to the Prague District "because of petrol restrictions."

The Ministry of Information would provide cars and drivers and correspondents would be shown round in groups under guidance, it was stated.

Until yesterday Reuter's correspondent was assured he would receive a pass enabling him to visit polling booths anywhere.

# FUNDS FOR OLYMPIC FOOTBALL TEAM

**In order to raise some more necessary funds for the Olympic football team to make the trip to the London Games, the Western India Footbal Association have taken the opportunity of the team's assembiage in Bombay on the eve of its departure to U.K. to arrange two matches to be played at the Cooperage on June 1 and 3, when in the first the Olympians will meet the League Champions, the Trades India and in the Second a "Bombay XI".**

**The charges for admission are: Members stand Rs. 2-10, North and South stand Re. 1, West stand Rs. 1-5 and East stand As. 8. Booking for Members stand will be for Members only, until May 31.**

**The W.I.F.A. Committee have on their part decided not to excercise their privilege of occupying the Committee seats, which will be open on the two days for any Donor to claim for a handsome cheque in exchange!**

**A number of charity shows, have also been arranged by the W.I.F.A. with the assistance of Eros, Regal, Capitol, Central and Minerva authorities to supplement their efforts and public response, we are sure, will not be lacking.**

# *Dr. Daniel Malan*

Capetown May 29 (Reuter) When the tenth Union Parliament meets here probably next month, Dr. Malan will adress the assembly in English for the first time in 15 years.

When he was Minister of Interior in General Hertzog's Cabinet from 1924 to 1933 he spoke alternately in English Afrikaans and, following customs, replied to questions in the language in which they were put to him.

Since 1933, when he refused to join the Hertzog-Suts pact and formed the new Nationalist Party, Dr. Malan spoke only in Afrikaans in Parliament and at public meetings.

Dr. Malan does not smoke or drink He will be the first South African Premier to have an entirely Afrikaans-speaking Cabinet. He is also the first Premier who did not take an active part in the Boer War. He has never taken an active part in any form of sport. As a personality, he lacks the fiery enthusiasm of General Smuts

He seldom introduces humorous touches into his speeches. The length of these is often criticised even by his own supporters. He often speaks for three hours in Parliament and at public meetings.

Journalists find him easy to report. He speaks with great deliberation in a deep, penetrating voice. His thoughts follow logically. At the age of 74, Dr. Malan, like Smuts, raries his age well.

General Smuts, who is four years his senior, was once his Sunday school teacher. They are both from Malmesbury in the Cape Province—the similarity ends there.

# *Danger To World's Oil Supplies*

## *Wall Street Journal's Warning*

NEW YORK, May 29, (Reuter): The world's present and future oil supplies are being endangered by the fighting in Palestine, the influential Wall Street Journal declared today.

Unless there is a quick settlement, it said in an article from Washington, "the battle over Palestine may well intensify a prospective global oil shortage in 1950 and 1951 and deliver a delayed—action crack at United States foreign policy.

"This shortage will hamper the European recovery programme and the United States programme to 'stop Communism'. It can also affect United States defence plans which depend on ample oil and free peacetime access to the rich Near East fields

"If the war continues through this year, it may delay plans for stockpiling petroleum, and it may mean less—than—expected oil for the United States consumer in the early 1950.

"These effects will be comparatively mild if U.S. diplomats play their cards carefully. But if the Truman Administration blunders badly in handling the hot Arab-Israel issues, the oil situation would worsen'.

The article warns of the effect on supplies if the United States were to push through "sanctions" against the Arab or to send troops to Palestine, and also declares that State Department experts are unhappy over the situation.

# *Palestine—World's Most Explosive Spot*

BY WICKHAM STEED

If there is in this troubled world today a more explosive place than Palestine, I have not yet heard of it. Nevertheless, it is being handled in more than one quarter with a rashness that threatens to produce an international situation of which the dangers are matched only by the intricacy of their repercussions.

No fair-minded observer can acquit British Governments, past and present, of all blame for the position that has now arisen. In 1936 the ablest Commission of Inquiry ever sent to Palestine reported to the Conservative British Government in favour of partition of the country into Jewish and Arab areas with safeguards for the welfare of both races. No action was taken on this report though the British Mandatory authorities in Palestine could, at that time, have put its recommendations into practice with every prospect of lasting success.

### CHANGE IN SPIRIT

In 1939 another Conservative British Government issued, partly under the influence of an Arab agitation which the irresolution of British policy had encouraged, a White Paper that amounted to a change in spirit of the British Mandate and placed definite restrictions upon Jewish colonising enterprise.

A breach between the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the Mandatory authorities was the immediate result. Indirect results were the growth of armed Jewish groups on the one hand and Arab nationalism on the other. In both camps fanatical extremists began to overrule the prudence of responsible men. The scene was set for a Jewish-Arab conflict which ended by making the position of the Mandatory power untenable.

The first British statesman to recognise this fact was Winston Churchill. He urged the Labour Government to hand over the Mandate for Palestine forthwith to the UNO. His advise was not then heeded. But a year later the step he recommended was taken. Meanwhile, the situation had gone from bad to worse and the chance that the UNO might be able to control it had not improved.

These, I think, were the main British shortcomings in regard to Palestine.

### IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION

Against them should be set a long record of impartial administration that would have been a credit to any country—an impartiality by which Jews and Arabs alike profited. Nor did any British Government or party misuse the Palestine issue for domestic political or electoral purposes.

If the same could truthfully be said of all the great powers the present outlook might be less troubled.

In this respect the Government of the United States cannot be held blameless however comprehensible may be its desire not to estrange Jewish voters in the "Presidential year". It put pressure on the U.N. Assembly to accept partition of Palestine no matter what resistance the Arabs might offer.

Britain left no room for doubt that a powerful force would be needed in the present circumstances to maintain partition, but neither the U.S. nor the U.N. attempted to organise such a force. Matters were allowed to drift until the expiry of the British Mandate on May 15. Then (or even earlier) things began to happen.

The Jews proclaimed an independent "State of Israel". President Truman immediately granted recognition to the new State although it fulfilled few, if any, of the conditions required by international usage for such recognition. Soviet Russia, not to be outdone, hastened to follow this example. Meanwhile armed forces from Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon had entered Palestinian territory.

### THREAT TO PEACE

The Egyptian Prime Minister explained that Egypt was fighting only against Jewish terrorist organisations and not against the Jewish people. Whether this was a distinction with a difference remains to be seen. In any event the U.S. delegate to the Security Council of the U.N., invoking Article 39 of its Charter, declared that fighting in Palestine constitutes "a threat to peace" and proposed that the Council order "all Governments and authorities to cease and desist from any hostile military action".

The Soviet delegate alone supported this proposal by pressing for its immediate discussion. Other delegates preferred to await instructions from their Governments. They agreed only to send a questionnaire to the Arab States and the Jewish and Arab "Authorities".

What policy Great Britain will pursue must depend upon circumstances that demand careful consideration.

Recognition of the new State cannot properly be granted until that State has an established administration, is willing and able to fulfil its international obligations, and holds sway within known frontiers. How far the "State of Israel" corresponds to these conditions is a very open question, nor is it certain that the neighbouring Arab States can legally be held to have invaded its territory. The British official view seems to be that precipitate decisions are best avoided. If so I should agree with it. But my personal view goes farther. It is that to deal with a situation like that in Palestine mainly or solely on grounds of domestic politics is extremely ill-advised.

### REAL QUESTION

If the question were merely one of recognising or not recognising a new State, Jewish or otherwise, the irregularity of the procedure might matter little. But the real question in this instance is that of preventing a Jew-Arab conflict both from endangering peace throughout the Middle East and from degenerating into a conflict between the great Powers.

The prestige of the United Nations itself is at stake. Either its Security Council will obtain compliance with any "order" it may resolve to give to contending Arabs and Jews in Palestine; or if an "order" is issued and not obeyed it will have to choose between failure to obtain compliance and armed intervention by the great Powers including Soviet Russia.

Such intervention would be easier to begin than to bring to an end. And this is why I regard Palestine as the most dangerously explosive spot in a troubled world.

# No Break With Empire Likely

## Republic Issue Should Be Decided By People, Holds Malan

CAPETOWN, May 29, (Reuter): The new Nationalist Government of South Africa is not likely to make any move to break with the British Empire

Dr. Daniel Malan was often stated publicly that the Republic issue would have to be decided by the "broad will" of the people in an election. The present election gave him less votes than General Jan Smuts' United Party (although five more seats) and was fought only on the colour question and Communism.

Observers here made these points today as general Sir Thomas Blamey, wartime Australian Commander-in-Chief, said in Melbourne that General Smuts' defeat was "A blow to Empire defence relationships".

Other Empire comment was almost unanimous in describing General Smuts' defeat a calamity".

### HAVENGA'S VIEW

Mr. N. C. Havenga, leader of the Afrikaner Party on whose support Dr. Malan depends for his majority, said the Nationalist Party in the past had secured the independence and freedom which South African enjoyed today and it was not necessary to have a Republic.

"I want to say that a Republic will not bring greater constitutional freedom than you already possess as a sovereign, independent country which can determine its own fate", he added

"It would not be right to place that freedom in doubt. It has cost too much".

After leaving Pretoria today, General Smuts will spend a few days on his farm at Doornkloof before going to England for his installation as Chancellor of Cambridge University.

KARACHI, May 29 (UPI): Maulvi Tamizuddin Ahmed, Secretary of the Pakistan Central Aid to Palestine Committee has convened a meeting of the Committee on June 2, in the Pakistan Prime Minister's Room, in the Secretariat.

# DESTROYERS FOR ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

## Three British Ships To Be Transferred

(BY VICTOR CORDON.)

Three destroyers of the Royal Navy, whose service during the war included many operations against the Japanese in the Pacific, are following in the wake of the famous cruiser "Achilles" and being transferred to the Royal Indian Navy. They are the flotilla leader H.M.S. "Rotherham" and two other destroyers of the same class, H.M.S. "Raider" and H.M.S. "Redoubt", all of which were launched in 1942.

The "Rotherham" took part in the bombardment of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the Rangoon landings. She supported the carrier-borne attack on North-East Sumatra and was part of the task force under Vice-Admiral Walker in the attack on the north of the Malacca Straits. It was to a detachment from the "Rotherham" that units of the Japanese Navy gave up breech blocks when the Japanese surrendered at Singapore in September 1945.

H.M.S. "Redoubt", which was adopted by the town of Willesden, was employed from November 1942 to August 1943 escorting troop convoys to the Mediterranean, in particular those supporting the North African landings. The work was largely uneventful but on December 1. 1942 the convoy she was escorting encountered the Italian blockade-runner "Cortelazzo." With H.M.S "Quickmatch", the "Redoubt" was ordered by the Senior Officer to intercept the "Cortelazzo". The Italian at first answered by signalling her wrong name but as the destroyers continued to close she quickly surrendered and hoisted a white flag. As the weather was too bad to take the "Cortelazzo" in tow, the Italians were taken off and H.M.S "Redoubt" sunk the ship.

### ENCOUNTER WITH WHALE.

The "Redoubt" became a casualty in February 1943—not through enemy action but through an encounter with a whale, which she accidentally rammed while escorting a convey off the East African coast! The destroyer's stem was damaged, which kept her in dock for a few weeks, but it was not long before she was back at sea carrying out her routine escort work.

Sent to Colombo in September 1943, she continued escorting convoys in the Indian Ocean until January 1945 when she put into Simontown for a much-needed refit. Three months later, repaired and serviceable once more, she returned to Ceylon and was sent on shipping strikes off the Andaman Islands.

In one month the "Redoubt" sank five junks, destroyed a convoy of 10 small vessels off Rangoon and captured 64 Japanese prisoners.

In May 1945 she covered the assault on Rangoon and in the following month patrolled the Malacca Straits. When the war ended she was one of the ships detailed to occupy Singapore, later moving on to occupy Penang.

The "Redoubt" returned to the U.K. in September 1945 and in the following January was placed in the Reserve Fleet.

### VARIETY OF WEAPONS.

Built and engined by John Brown and Co., H.M.S. "Raider" has a standard displacement of 1,705 tons and an armanent consisting of four 4.7 in. guns and a variety of close-range weapons. She first saw action in the Sicilian campaign and later carried out many bombardments in support of the Army in Italy. With the destroyers "Inglefield" she was the first naval vessel to enter the Italian port of Brindisi.

The "Raider" remained in the Mediterranean until 1944 when she joined the East Indies Fleet and, like her two sister ships, took part in many operations against the Japanese

The three destroyers are expected to be ready for service with the Royal Indian Navy at the end of the year.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

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## *PRODUCE MARKET*

BOMBAY, May 29: The produce market ruled steady today with moderate business passing. Castor seeds September delivery opened at Rs. 144 and steadily declined to Rs. 143-12 under scattered liquidation. Prices in other sections also suffered slight decline owing to lack of buying. The following were the quotations at 2-30 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh quality | Rs. 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Coromanda: ready | 34 | 12 | 0 |
| Bold ready | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| April-May | 33 | 10 | 0 |
| June-July | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| CASTORSEEDS:- | | | |
| Ready | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| September | 143 | 12 | 0 |
| LINSEEDS:- | | | |
| Ready | 27 | 3 | 0 |
| July | 27 | 5 | 0 |
| OILS:- | | | |
| Groundnut ready | 19 | 2 | 0 |
| Groundnut July | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Linseed Oil | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Castorseed First Pressing | 20 | 2 | 0 |
| Castorseed Commercial quality | 18 | 4 | 0 |

## *BOMBAY COTTON*

BOMBAY, May 29.

There was nervous liquidation at the local cotton exchange to-day. The bulls were almost panicky and the bears in a happy and jubilant mood. Opening steady the forward prices failed to make any headway under persistent selling and profit-making by professional operators, and continued to remain at low levels in absence of any bull support.

July opened at Rs. 742 and sharply declined to Rs. 726. September dipped to Rs. 733 after opening at Rs. 747.

The following were the quotations when the market closed for the day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July ..... | Rs. 727 | 8 | 0 |
| September ..... | Rs. 733 | 0 | 0 |

## U. S. Gold Stock Records Another Jump

WASHINGTON, May 28, (U. P A.): The Federal Reserve System today revealed that for the week ended May 26th, U. S. gold stocks jumped to to 23,295,000,000 dollars as dollar hungry foreign countries continued to swap holdings of the precious metal for the American currency Money in circulation rose to 27,700,000,000 dollars.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2 1/2 p.c. | £76-3/4 |
| Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 | £105-1/8 |
| War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 and after | £102-15/16 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c 1960/90 | £112-7/8 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Lon. Reg. | £123 |
| National Bank of India | £39-1/4 |
| Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,333. | |
| London Silver spot and forward | 45d. |
| Gold. | £8/12/3 |

## *SHARE BAZAR*

BOMBAY, May 29.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday. The sentiment was slightly bearish, and Tata Steel Deferred and Bombay Dyeing were privately quoted at Rs. 1645 and 1112 respectively.

## *GOLD & SILVER*

BOMBAY, May 29.

Slight decline was recorded in both gold and silver at the Bullion Market to-day. The bear Chokseys tried their utmost to manipulate the market in their favour by nervous liquidation. The bulls however withstood the onslaught, absorbing a large part of selling, with the result that the market continued to be quietly steady.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 169 and after declining to Rs. 168 improved to Rs. 168/4 to be ultimately steady around Rs. 168/2. Ready silver was placed four annas higher.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 115/4 and under scattered liquidation and profit-taking operations declined to Rs. 114/14. At this stage fresh bull support checked further decline and raised the rate to Rs. 114/15 and Rs. 115 at which level it steadied.

Ready gold was quoted higher by 7 as.

Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75.

Further bear covering brought the silver price further down to Rs. 166-8 and Forward Gold to Rs. 114-8.

The following were the closing quotations:—

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Forward Silver ..... | 167 | 8 |
| Ready Silver ..... | 167 | 12 |
| Forward Gold ..... | 114 | 12 |
| Ready Gold ..... | 115 | 3 |
| Sovereign ..... | 75 | 4 |

### NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING

NEW YORK, May 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 37.15 | +05 |
| October | 33.66 | +11 |
| December | 33.02 | +16 |
| March | 32.73 | +13 |
| Middling Spot | 38.92 | +19 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING

NEW YORK, May 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| July | 37.02 | —07 |
| October | 33.61 | +6 |
| December | 52.98 | — |
| March | 32.67 | — |
| Middling Spot | 37.95 | — |

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,240,000.

Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 79-1/4 and 78-5/8 respectively.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 2.35-1/2 |
| Sept. | 2.34-5/8 |
| December | 2.35-1/8 |
| May | 2.33-1/4 |

# NEW YORK MARKETS IN PREHOLIDAY MOOD

## Cotton Quiet And Stocks Mildly Unsettled By London Reaction To African Elections

NEW YORK, May 28: The cotton market opened quiet reflecting preholiday caution. The relative firmness of the newcrops was due to trade buying and covering on expectations of a higher mid May parity price after the close today, the likelihood of the export programme being in full swing by autumn and expectations of a higher government support price for the coming crop which appeared to offset favourable crop weather advices. Near July lagged on near term export uncertainties. The CCC reports that cotton loans upto May 21 totalled 280,000 bales compared with 143,000 last year.

In the afternoon recurrent flurries of short covering prior to the extended week-end edjournment brought the day's best levels. Prices finally declined on profittaking and hedges with private cables reporting that buying by France is at present cancelled attracting attention. The market closed barely steady. Sales are estimated at 150,000 bales. A New York cotton exchange seat was sold today for 13,500 an advance of 500 dollars from the previous sale.

Stocks were only mildly unsettled by preholiday lightening of commitments further selling for foreign accounts, and some nervousness over the action of London Stocks after the African elections. The selling met sufficient underlying support to limit the market to an irregularly lower tendency with declines of fractions to dollar or so. The averages were Industrials 190.53 and Rails 60.63.

In the afternoon selective support prompted by dividends earnings or improved labour outlook featured an otherwise quiet preholiday market which was still fractions to ane dollar lower on balance. Chrysler Corporation moved fractionally higher reflecting the acceleration of the wage negotiations. Some preholiday covering caused a rather mixed appearance but changes were mainly fractional though the composite average rate still finished a trifle lower. The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS:

Grains ruled firm on reports that the govt. agency was buying flour today for delivery to westcoasts ports. The sentiment was aided by predictions of frost in parts of the maize belt and a private estimate of the Kansas wheat crop at 137,000 bushels compared with the May first official forcast of 148,000 and 287,000 last years crop.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, May 28:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 157-1/2 |
| Amerex Holding Co. | 27-1/4 |
| Anconda Copper Mining | 40-1/2 |
| Chase National Bank | 36-5/8 |
| Sinclair Oil | 26-3/4 |
| Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. | 49-3/4 |
| General Electric Co. | 42 |
| General Motors | 63-1/4 |
| Ingersoll Rand | 151-3/4 |
| International Nickel | 31-1/4 |
| National City Bank of New York | 41-1/4 |
| New York Central Railroad Co. | 16-5/8 |
| Socony Vaccum Corporation | 20-3/8 |
| Texas Corporation | 64 |
| Unoin Carbdie Newstock | 42 |
| U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. | 57-7/8 |
| U. S. Steel Corporation Common | 78-7/8 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 25-1/2 |

### U. S. PRICE OF SILVER

U. S. Price of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON May 28

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold bars fine per ounce | £ 8/12/3 |
| Silver: Spot and forward both | 45d. |

## CANADIAN INDIANS RESTIVE ABOUT "HARSH" TREATMENT

TORONTO, (Reuter) : Canadian Indians are getting restive about the treatment they get from the white man, according to Mr. E. R. Tucker, of Cochrane, Ontario, one of Canada's leading authorities on Indian life.

Mr. Tucker, who speaks Ojibway like a native, says: "A certain spirit of unrest is becoming noticeable among Indians as they begin to realise the injustices and, at times, the harsh treatment they suffer under a law administered by government agents who are not always endowed with the milk of human kindness.

"Unrest is particularly noticeable among those young Indians who served in the Canadian forces overseas where they enjoyed all the privileges of their comrades-in-arms, only to find, on their return, that they had to revert to their Indian status and forego the privileges they had for several years enjoyed".

Mr. Tucker does not think that the Indians are planning to go on the warpath, but he feels that they should be permitted to form a national brotherhood, embracing all tribes, which would be able to fight for Indian rights.

"From such an organisation", he says, "a Canadian Gandhi might emerge to supply the leadership which is so badly needed in uniting the different tribes in their demands in the names of justice and humanity."

Urging that Canadian Indians be renamed, Mr. Tucker explained: "The only reason Canadian Indians came to be known as such was that Christopher Columbus mistook the North American continent for India."

## *POTATO INDUSTRY ON ALL-INDIA BASIS*

### *Research Institute To Be Set Up In Bihar*

OOTACAMUND, May 29, (A.P.I.): The possibilities of organising the potato industry on an All-India basis is now being examined and a Potato Research Institute is proposed to be established in a suitable place in Bihar, said Dr. Ramanujam, Director, Potato Research, Government of India who is on a tour here.

He has already visited the Nanjanad and Wellington Potato Experimental Stations and will inspect similar centres in Mysore before returning to New Delhi.

## MORE BRITISHERS FOR AUSTRALIA

Bombay, May 29 (U P I) More Britishers are leaving for Australia to settle down there. The S.S. "Strathaird" which arrived this morning from the United Kingdom and left for Australia in the afternoon, had on board about 1,000 Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen with their families who want to make Australia their new home.

The ship picked up from Bombay about 63 passengers mostly Anglo-Indians who also wanted to settle down in Australia.

Immigration into Australia, some of the passengers on board the ship explained, was due to unemployment with which many Britishers are faced, as well as short supply of civil requirements.

Australia, they said, had emerged out of the last war with increased stature in the Pacific, and had her Industrial resources completely re-organised. She was equipped for further development and needed technicians and agriculturists

## Recruitment To Indian Army Medical Corps

NEW DELHI May 28.— In the Indain army, medical corus will be thrown open to civilian medical gradutes and released emergency commissioned officers or Indian Army Corps, army in India reserve of officers abroad, Indian territorial force, auxiliary force (India) and the Royal Army Medical Corps (Indian National) it was officially announced tonight.

To be eligible for the grant of these Commissions, candidates must not be over 45 years of age on the date of application. Released officers must not have been released for than two years and must possess the registerable Medical qaulifications (not licentiates)

## INTER-DOMINION CONFERENCE ON EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS; NO AGREEMENT REACHED

At the Secretariat level conference between the representatives of India and Pakistan held in New Delhi on May 24 and 25, the question of implementing the agreement for exchange of prisoners between India and Pakistan was considered.

It was pointed out to the Pakistan representatives that whereas an agreement accepted by both the Dominions exists in regard to East and West Punjab, agreement had not yet been reached about other areas and the Government of India will be prepared to discuss the question of its extension to other areas in detail and consider fully the views of the Pakistan Government. In regard to East and West Punjab, however, since an agreement had already been reached by the two Dominion Governments, the view of the Government of India representatives was that the agreement should be implemented forthwith.

Agreement was generally reached about the areas to which the exchange of prisoners should be extended in Pakistan and in India. The categories of persons to be exchanged was also generally agreed upon. In Pakistan the area to be covered is N. W. F. P., Baluchistan, States of Bahawalpur, Khairpur and all other States which have acceded to Western Pakistan, besides West Punjab. In India the area to be covered would be East Punjab and the States of Patiala, Nabha, Faridkot, Kapurthala, Jind, Alwar and Bharatpur. The Indian representatives wished to extend the agreement to cover Sind whereas the Pakistan Government representatives wished to place Delhi on par with East Punjab. The difference narrowed down practically to the case of Delhi where the Pakistan Dominion representatives wanted complete exchange, whereas the Government of India were prepared to surrender 188 out of the total of 199 prisoners.

The view of the Government of India was that prisoners in Delhi Province convicted of offences against women or of other heinous offences could not be transferred because Delhi was not on par with Punjab. A complete migration of the Muslim population of Delhi had not taken place. On the other hand, a large number of Muslims who had gone away from Delhi were now returning. In the circumstances it was not advisable to weaken the law and order position in Delhi.

The Pakistan Government representatives, however, insisted upon total inclusion of Delhi and emphasised particularly the case of Dr. Qureshi, who is alleaged to be the murderer of Dr. Joshi. Pakistan representatives affirmed that until the case of Delhi was decided upon no further exchange of prisoners would take place

## *CHARGE AGAINST PAKISTAN*

KARACHI, May 29. (U.P.I.): "If the Pakistan Government took any tangible steps to assure the Sind Hindus, who have left the province, that if they come back their houses would be restored to them and their life, property and honour would be protected, some of them might yet try to come back. But that is yet to be".

So observed Sris Chandra Chattopadhaya, Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in a press statement.

He adds: "Karachi, we found this time, has overwhelming number of Muslim citizens. The minorities are very few and among them Parsis and Christians are the main elements. We could scarcely meet Sind Hindus. They have left their hearths, homes and business establishments altogether. We understand that some of them are willing to come back, but there has been no gesture from Government on this point. Their houses have been occupied by refugees or requisitioned by Government. Where can they come back?

"The local Ramkrishin Mission premises are still in occupation of some unauthorised persons, in spite of the orders of ejectment. This is very shocking. We have brought the matter to the notice of the Minister for Interior Pakistan Government, and the Premier of Sind and they have assured us of speedy action. We hope that before we come back to Karachi for the next session, the said premises will be vacated and given back to monks of the Mission who are doing noble humanitarian service to Karachi and Sind for many years".

Referring to the session of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, which has just concluded, Sris Chandra Chattopadhaya says: "True, we could not take up anything substantial as regards making a constitution, but we are glad that we did lot of legislative work which was urgently necessary. The Opposition, though small in number, did not fail to present their points of view before the House, and we claim that we were responsible for making debate lively now and then".

## TRANSFER OF SHARES FROM PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI May 27. (P.I.B.): Although shares belonging to non-Muslim evacuees in Joint Stock Companies functioning in Pakistan have been declared evacuee property and vest in the Custodian of Evacuee Property, it is understood that their transfer to India will be allowed on application to the Custodian of Evacuee Property, West Punjab Government. There is, however no restriction on the payment of dividends on shares, and the original order under which the payment of dividends was banned has been superseded by a new order of the West Punjab Government.

The original order of the West Punjab Government had stated that shares held by non-Muslims in companies which had their registered offices in West Punjab were evacuee property and vested in the Custodian and dividend accruing thereon should not be paid. On May 13, 1948 the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, stated that the above statement was contrary to the Inter-Dominion agreement arrived at on March 13-15 under which shares of Joint Stock Companies were freely transferable from one Dominion to another. The Government of India accordingly protested to the Pakistan Government against this breach of the agreement.

In response, the Pakistan Government have stated that there is no intention to disallow transfer of shares in Joint Stock Companies from one Dominion to the other and any evacuee, who desired such a transfer, could apply to the Custodian. In a Press note published in Pakistan newspapers on May 25, 1948 the West Punjab Government have further stated that no restriction would be placed on the transmission of payment of dividends on shares belonging to non-Muslims in companies functioning in Pakistan.

The position of Muslim evacuees holding shares in companies functioning in India, as stated in the Press note issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation on May 26, would be exactly the same as that of non-Muslim evacuees who hold shares in companies registered in Pakistan. Muslim evacuees who wish to transfer their shares to Pakistan would be allowed to do so on application to the Custodian of Evacuee Property. There will be, as in West Punjab no restriction on the transmission of payment of dividends on these shares.

## MINORITIES BOARDS IN EAST BENGAL

DACCA, May 28. (A.P.I.): The East Bengal Government are taking steps to constitute provincial and district minorities boards as recommended by the Inter-Dominion Conference held in Calcutta in April last.

The object of the boards is, in the words of the Government, "to ensure that the grievances of the minorities are promptly brought to the notice of the authorities and are satisfactorily and promptly dealt with"

The session of the provincial assembly commences on June 7, and Government have requested non-Muslim members of the assembly to hold a meeing on June 11 for electing three members of the major minority community to each of the provincial and district minorities boards.

The remaining two members of each of the provincial and district minorities boards will be nominated shortly by the Provincial Government. The ex-officio chairman of the provincial board will be a minister and of each district board, the district magistrate.

MADRAS, May 29 (UPA): The SS "Karpara" arrived here yesterday with 2,437 tons of rice from Burma. Part of this rice is expected to be sent to Mysore.

## THEY GO WITHOUT DINNER

### Allied Berlin Commandants Reach No Agreement

BERLIN, May 29 (Reuter):— The Marathon meeting of the four allied Berlin Commandants which started at 10 a.m. (Berlin time) yesterday ended at 1-15A.M. today.

The only agreement reached at the fifteen and a quarter hours session was to adjourn for a lunch of English roast beef and a later break for coffee.

Because of their long session, marked by hot argument and cold civility, the Commandants went without dinner.

All items under discussion were removed from the agenda because no agreement could be reached.

At one point the British representative, Major General E. O. Herbert, accused the Russians of "going round and round without getting down to business".

Major General Herbert also told the Kommandatura that the Soviets were directing labour into the uranium mines of Sazony.

## SEARCH FOR CURE FOR MALARIA

### Experiments To Be Carried On Elephant Shrews

WASHINGTON, May 29, (Reuter): A rare collection of elephant shrews is arriving in the United States tomorrow by air from Africa to play a star role in experiments which medical authorities hope will yield new clues in the search for a cure for Malaria.

The shrews—small, mouse-like creatures with long noses—were discovered recently in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan by a joint expedition representing the university of California and the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

## U.N.E.C.A.F.E. SESSION AT OOTACAMUND

OOTACAMUND, May 28, (A.P.I.): The Pakistan Delegation to U.N.E.C.A.F.E. session at Ootacamund which will be led by Dr. L. K. Hyder, is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

Information has been received by the U.N. Secretariat here that the New Zealand Delegation has been delayed by 24 hours. They are now expected to arrive here on May 30.

The U.N.E.S.C.O. representative to the third session of the U.N.E.C.A.F.E. will be Dr. Kuo Yu Shou.

The finance officer of the French delegation M. Duchene and delegation Secretary Madamoisslle Daillant, the Secretary of the Cambodian Delegation, Nowdom Phurissara, and Mr. S. Chakravarthi, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and one of the advisers to the Indian delegation arrived at Ootacamund today.

## Kripalani Visits Midnapore

CALCUTTA, May 29, (A.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani returned this morning from a visit to Midnapore. He leaves for Cawnpore tonight by the Delhi Mail to preside over the U. P. Constructive Workers Conference there tomorrow.

At Midnapore Acharya Kripalani opened a library in memory of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was presented with addresses of welcome by the District Congress Committee, Midnapore Municipality, Midnapore District Board, the local Students Federation and the Students' Congress.

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

THE HAGUE, May 28 (Reuter) The International Court of Justice today decided hat no particular member state of the United Nations could make its own admission conditional on the admission of other states.

The Court also decided that the the Assembly of the United Nations could not make its consent to the admission of a new member dependent on conditions not expressly provided in article four of the charter. This states that membership is open to all peace loving states which accept the obligations contained in the charter and in the judgement of the organisation are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

LONDON, May 28 (Reuter): The British Medical Profession last night signified willingness to co-operate in the Labour Government's new national health service, on the understanding Minister of Health, Aneurin Bevin contiues to negotiate on certain issues.

The decision was taken by a large majority at a British Medical Association Meeting here.

# SPORTS JOTTINGS
## From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

***Olympic Contingent For London—Soccer Exhibitions —Training Of Hockey Team—Confusion—Where Do They Stand?—The First Charge—Surprising But True —Utterly Wrong—Unhelpful Criticism.***

The first Indian Olympic contingent will sail from Bombay by S.S. "Empire Brent" on Friday, June 4. I do not yet know which are the teams going by this boat. The Soccer and athletic teams are definitely sailing on Friday next. And it is about certain that the hockey team will fly about July 6. The position about the others is rather uncertain. Probably the wrestling, swimming and weightlifting sides will also travel by this steamer. I understand 74 berths have been engaged. So the contingent is bound to cover five or six teams and their managers. I wish them all the best of luck.

### SOCCER EXHIBITIONS

The football team is down to play two exhibition matches at the Cooperage. The first will probably be on Monday against our most favourite side, the Trades. And the second will be on Wednesday against a combined Bombay XI. I have every hope the Trades will put up a good show against the all-India Combination. With one or two exceptions they will be practically the same combination which did duty for them last season.

The provincial side has not been selected yet. But I have no doubt that the best available players will be chosen. So the contests are sure to be highly interesting and soccer of an entertaining nature may be expected. I hope football fans of Bombay will flock in their thousands at the old venue and give our boys utmost possible encouragement. This is India's first venture in European soccer. Of course we do not entertain any hope of their winning the World title or doing anything extra-ordinary. But we do hope that this initial venture will be a prelude to many successful tours in the future.

### TRAINING OF HOCKEY TEAM

As for hockey, I wish our team had gone with the others by boat. But our selectors thought it would be wiser to give our men a month's intensive training in Bombay before sending them abroad. I cannot see how their training in Bombay's climatic and ground conditions will help them in England where the conditions are altogether different. In fact they had had too much hockey here during the last two months or so. A little rest would have done them a world of good.

Then they should have that intensive training in London to acclimatise themselves and perfect their teamwork. Although the team will depart later on, I am still hoping that they would have sufficient practice in England before they actually take part in the Olympic Games.

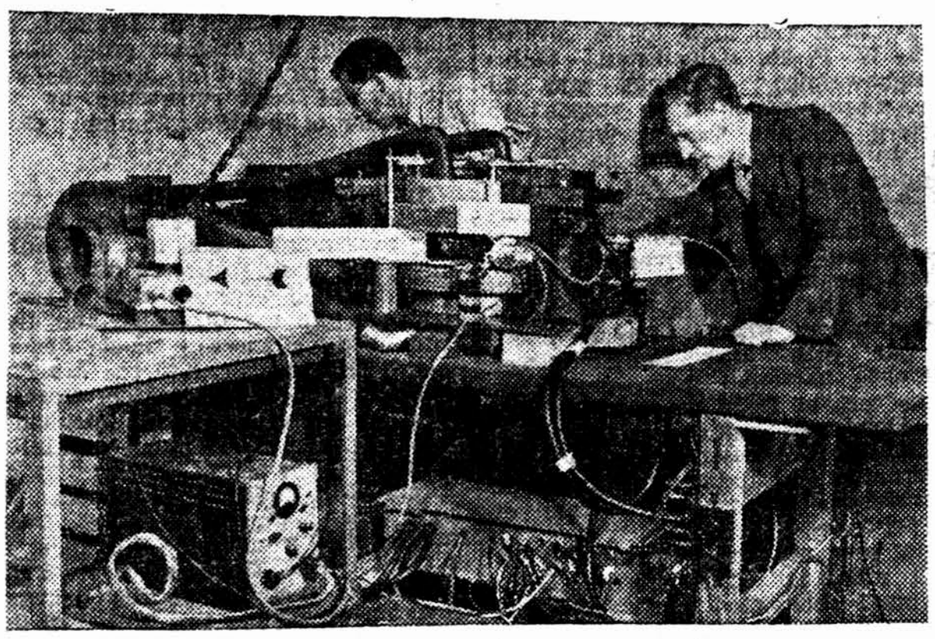
### CONFUSION

The reason why there is so much confusion about the others is that the controlling bodies for these branches of sport are not well organised and established. But for the last World War and our fights for India's freedom we might have placed them on a sound footing before long. I am hoping that before the next World Olympiad our National and provincial organisations on various games will be placed on sure and sound foundations.

Unfortunately there is too much bickering and jealousy between individuals in the various provinces. Love of power and position—rather than the spirit of service,—has thrown up many selfish people in the forefront. Consequently the administrations have suffered. These undesirable growths will have to be removed in the near future before they can do any more damage to our sport.

### WHERE DO THEY STAND?

I am not against the participation of all these teams and athletes in the World Games. I do not even mind their discomfiture in the international meet. It is perfectly true everybody cannot win nor can every one be at the top. But would you care to be at the bottom? I know that one has to be at the bottom some time before he can reach the top. But surely you would not venture to measure your strength with the giant before you have attained a certain amount of efficiency and vigour worthy of your opponent. Fortunately all those who would gather at the Olympiad are not all giants. There are others who are far below their standard. They will give us an idea where we are in the world picture.



**The Telecommunications Research Establishment, is responsible for the development of radio equipment both for the Royal Air Force and Naval Air Arm, and also—Civil Aviation. The organisation comprises of three technical departments Radar Physics, and Engineering. Many exhibits were on show recently and picture shows a 15 Mev Electron Synchrotron.**

### THE FIRST CHARGE

So let them all go provided we can find the money. But where is it? This big problem has caused many our sports administrators serious headaches. Goodness knows how they are overcoming their difficulties. It is very likely that the selected athletes themselves or their friends and patrons are helping them to make their journey possible. If that be the case, I should not very much bother about the sources from which the money was raised. Only I should object, and object most strongly,—if the Government grants were frittered away in helping these teams especially at the cost of the champion hockey team. This team should be the first charge of the I.O.A. The others follow them on merit.

### SURPRISING BUT TRUE

During the last few days, since Naval Tata, President of the I.H.F. left this hockey business in my hands, I have had no end of trouble. The affiliated associations who were expected to send in their contributions promptly have maintained rigid silence over the matter. Even those associations who have representatives in the team have failed to contribute their quota. I wish the I.H.F. had fixed a certain amount for each of the players selected. Then I am sure every association would have paid its quota in full.

Doesn't it seem surprising that an association is reluctant to pay anything towards the expenses of its selected players, but it would not mind paying as much as Rupees Five thousand for the inclusion of its coach or another unselected player in the team?

### UTTERLY WRONG

We in Bombay do not know how much money has been collected by the I.O.A. so far and how it is going to spend it. All along I have been under the impression that hockey would be the first charge of the I.O.A.—that is, our hockey team being the Champion of the World it should be provided for first by the I.O.A. Now I hear that the I.O.A. would treat the hockey team practically on the same footing as all the other unimportant sides. That would be utterly wrong. In view of the fact that all the Government grants were made chiefly to support the World Champions there is no reason why the I.O.A. should treat them in step-motherly fashion. I hope better sense will prevail in that quarter soon.

### UNHELPFUL CRITICISM

I wish there was less propaganda in the press about the squandering of public money on such tours. I freely concede that every step should be taken to prevent waste or misuse of public funds. That does not mean that we should start a campaign of generating suspicion in the public mind. That would frustrate the very purpose for which we are supposed to be working. For instance, if the Central and provincial governments refuse to pay their contributions to the I.O.A. on account of the press campaign against certain individuals, how can even our champion hockey team go to England to defend India's world title? So let us not carry our vengeance to the point of suicide.

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# CITY MADE TO ORDER

By Harry Henderson and Sam Shaw

*Far across the hills south of Chicago, a gigantic and complex plan has been ushered into operation. The end of 1948 may well realise the first fruits of that master-plan, a city to accommodate 30,000 people—not in the sense of our local Government's extension schemes, l but in strict accordance with the principles of cleanliness and spaciousness, maintaining the beauty of the landscape and conforming to latest ideas of civic needs. This is the kind of idea that has gripped the propounders of the scheme and is worth emulating by all civilized Governments.*

*Courtesy: Collier's Magazine*

**ON the rolling hills south of the city Chicago, Illinois, a city for 30,000 people is being built in one operation. Its creators, the American Community Builders, have taken all the essentials for an ideal community and are piecing them together like a jigsaw puzzle.**

The builders expect to produce, in this town, a kind of life that heretofore has been enjoyed chiefly by families in the upper income brackets. Rents will be reasonable and children will be welcome. The more the merrier. The first houses will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1948. There will be enough to accommodate around 250 families. Others of the new population will follow as more homes are completed, until the first 3,000 units are finished. All will be for rent, and all will constitute the first of two phases in the construction. The second phase—the building of 5,000 homes for sale—will begin soon. The builders hope the city's population will not be permitted to exceed the planned 30,000.

## Complex Project

The whole idea behind the initial project is to plan for every exigency of living, every comfort, and then to remain within those planned limits indefinitely. Any extension of the original base would throw the whole programme out of balance. Construction of a project like this had been heretofore considered too gigantic and too omplex for anyone but the Federal Government, with its right of eminent domain. This experiment in social planning is being conducted with-too complex for anyone but the Fedefits. The new city has been financed by three insurance companies—the New York Life, the Northwestern Mutual and the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

● will temporarily be called, is "Park Forest" as the town going to be both clean and safe. The 2,500-acre site of rolling green countryside upon which it is being built lies to the windward of South Chicago's towering pall of smoke. Prevailing south-west winds will continually sweep the new town's atmosphere clean. Its own industries will be confined to the northern end of the building site, and it is mandatory that all factories be of the non-nuisance, odorless and smokeless variety. Safely has followed cleanliness in the planners' book of principles. There will be no dangerous intersections. All will have wide visibility. The thoroughfares and byways will be laid out that no child will need to cross a major street in going to and from school, and only a few will need to brave the light traffic of secondary lanes. The entire town will be constructed around five community centres, with a school located directly in the midst of each. For each cluster of houses within a community center there is to be a children's play pen, equipped with sandboxes. There the two-and-three-year-olds can play outdoors all day. Mother need only take an occasional look at them from her kitchen window, Regular playgrounds will be provided for older children.

## Beautiful Surroundings

Spaciousness will dominate the town's out-of-doors. There are to be no blocks, in the conventional sense. The streets are being laid cut to curve easily with the rolling contour of the land. All houses will be set back a minimum of 120 feet from the street. Instead of the ordinary gridiron system of streets, there will be eleven curving, irregular superblocks. These will contain large areas, some as big as 54 acres. There will be woods and open space and landscaping everywhere. The houses are to be arranged around cul-de-sacs formed by the curving streets. In the centre of each cluster of houses, there will be a parking area. The houses will be staggered so that the residents of one will not be able to look out of a window into the home of a neighbour. The landscaping will be informal, taking its cue from the rough naturalness of the near-by forest preserve The idea is not only to give Park Forest people something nice to look at, but to invite them outdoors. Eighty-nine per cent of the land will have no buildings. There will be no tall structures to dwarf the scene.

● There will be no scattered stores. The main shopping location is laid out in a series of crescent-shaped buildings set in a panorama of greensward, parking lots and covered walkways. All the shopping buildings will be joined by permanent canopies for the protection of shoppers against the elements in every season. Pedestrians will enter the area from parking lots that will be located near edges. P play space will keep the children safe while Mother goes about her buying unhampered. The same establishment will cover the restaurants, motion picture theatres and bowling alleys. In this layout no store can have a preferred location. The new idea in Park Forest will mean that every store in it will be forced into real competition, insuring quality and low prices.

## The Social Fabric

The schools will be another major element in the good life ACB hopes to provide. They will be for adults as well as for children—the real community centres, operating night and day. The social and political life of the city will be built around them. There will be courses for adults, in city Government, literature, foreign languages, cooking, and metal and woodworking. There will be town-hall forums, card parties, dances and sports.

Architecturally, the homes will fall into no easy classification. The builders have taken the best features for livability for many different styles, including colonial, ranch and modern. All structures will be low, two-story ones with roofs of varying colours. Each will have its own private basement. They are being built with one,-two and three bedroom variations. And, to provide a complete house at what it costs to rent an apartment, they are being built in rows. This is not so ominous as it sounds, since they will be in staggered clusters around a cul-de-sac. A typical cluster would consist, in curved sequence, of one eight-house unit, a four-house unit, a sixhouse unit, a two-house unit, another six, another four and another eight. Because they follow the contour of the land and because of variations in colours materials roof ends, stoops and sizes, there can be none of the monotony that typifies usual row housing.

● The kind of thinking that is going into the project is that sort that students, architects, sociologists and bankers are going to be studying for years to come. The planners have had to face social, religious and cultural questions that never before have arisen in the slow growth of ordinary communities. It was necessary, for instance, to bring together the leaders of all religious faiths and win their co-operation in picking church sites. Sites for homes that are to be sold will be scattered throughout the city and mixed in freely with the rental units. There will be expensive homes, but the caste system that characterizes so many suburban towns will not be expressed here, in locations at least.

## The One They Got

Because the whole intricate life of a city is being mapped out at once, almost every major step is an important part in the jigsaw-puzzle planning. For more than 18 months the project has been one vast, swirling, fluid mass of ideas, blueprints, specifications, budgets, dreams, utility problems, transportation schemes and economic principles. Plan after plan was discarded before the architects finally evolved the one they desired. ACB brought its chief construction men onto the job a year before they were ready to build anything so they could participate in, advise on and help coordinate the work from the start.

The tax situation is being attacked at the outset. Working with the architects, engineers and construction men are two experts on municipal Government. Everything that will cut down the expense of running a city has been gone over. Street maintenance equipment, for instance, will be located next to the city hall because studies have proved this to be economical. In order to keep their good looks and general outdoor cleanliness, many suburban communities of Park Forest's size bar industry and consequently are subjet to a high levy. The 500-acre industrial plot being established at the northern end of the new city will serve to spread the tax base. Nearly 50 firms are asking for space because they know their employees will be happier if they have pleasant places in which to live.

It will take between 188 months and two years to complete construction of the first, rental phase of the housing programme, and it will take at least two years after people begin moving in May of 1948 for the city to lose its "rawness". Five to ten years will be required for residents to settle down and give real character to the city. The first 250 families will have to put up with some hardship. Roads will be incomplete, the shopping centre unfinished and the landsc ping only begun. There will be noise from construction. But these first families will be the incorporators of the city. They will elect governing bodies, make laws, elect a school board and pick the name of the town.

● The new town will not go far in alleviating Chicago's housing misery. But this is the kind of idea that can be utilized in every section of the nation. Other cities already have approached American Community Builders and indicated their interest in the formula for communities that provide better living. This is one of the most important experiments in housing and in living to be attempted in the United States in many years.

## THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF THE ATOM

(continued from page 22)

them from normal elements, but man can. This means that a scientist can track an element through a complex chemical process without disrupting that process. It also means that, in diseases where radiation is valuable, the human body can be fooled into absorbing the radiation and—in some cases—sending it straight to the trouble spot.

## Ten Most Useful Isotopes

| Isotope | Half-life | Used in Research on | Used in treatment of |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carbon 14..... | 5,100 years | Cancer-producing chemicals; plant physiology: photosynthesis, etc. | |
| Sodium 24.....14.9 | hours | Congestive heart failure | Trench foot, gangrene (to determine extent of damage) |
| Phosphorus 32.....14.3 | days | Circulatory diseases; blood chemistry; tuberculosis; animal and plant metabolism | Polycythemia vera and leukemia (both blood diseases); skin cancer |
| Sulfur 35.....87.1 | days | Action of penicillin; plant physiology: proteins | |
| Chlorine 35.....1,000,000 | | Plant and animal physiology | |
| Potassium 42.....12.4 | | Diseases of the heart and nervous system | |
| Calcium 45.....180 | days | Plant nutrition; action of fertilizers; bone formation | |
| Iron 55.....4 | years | Anemia; plant diseases; blood preservation; friction (wearing of bearings) | |
| Iodine 131.....8 | days | Plant hormones | Thyroid overactivity thyroid cancer |
| Gold 198.....2.7 | days | | Leukemia, Hodgkin's disease |

Blanks in last column indicate the probable limitations of isotope therapy. But the research column will be expanded many times. Figures after isotope names are mass numbers, sums of neutrons plus protons in nuclei; to physicists they mark instability.

# The Brighter Side Of The Atom

*Atomic energy is offering science a new research tool—the radio-active isotope. Isotopes were available before the atom bomb. But it took an atomic pile to make them plentiful enough for research men to use freely. Radioactive carbon 14, for example, used to be made in a cyclotron, and cost $1,000,000 per millicurie. Today the neutron barrage that pervades the pile turns nitrogen into carbon 14 at $50 per millicurie.*

*The cost of other isotopes has been similarly reduced, and many have been made that were completely impossible in pre-pile days. Altogether there are well over 100 radioactive isotopes for sale by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.*

The cost of other isotopes has been similarly reduced, and many have been made that were completely impossible in pre-pile days. Altogether there are well over 100 radioactive isotopes for sale by the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Isotopes impress the public most by directly saving lives. But, unfortunately, only a few lend themselves directly to the treatment of disease. Dr. Paul F. Hahn of Vanderbilt University has estimated that only about nine will prove useful therapeutic agents. What radio-active isotopes offer that ordinary elements do not is radiation, and therefore the only diseases they can be expected to help are those, like cancer, where cells must be destroyed.

When a body organ has an affinity for some particular element, an isotope of that element can be used to get radiation where it will hit cells in the trouble spot. For example, when a patient gets a dose of radio-iodine, his thyroid gland picks up most of it, and the net result is the equivalent of installing billions of minute X-ray machines in his neck. The radiations from the iodine can destroy cancerous or overactive thyroid cells. So far, only three isotopes have been at all widely used for therapeutic purposes: iodine, phosphorus, and gold. Some isolated successes have been dramatic, but in most cases the isotopes merely offer improved methods of treatment.

### *Life Saving Aspect*

A more important, though less obviously life-saving, aspect of isotope work is in the development of diagnostic uses. Foremost again is radio-iodine. Because an overactive thyroid takes up more iodine than a normal one, a doctor can measure the radioactivity of a patient who has been given a small dose of radioiodine and tell whether or not—and how much—his thyroid is acting up. A second important diagnostic isotope is radiosodium. Because it can easily and safely be added to the blood stream, a physician with a Geiger counter can follow circulation in the human body. In cases of gangrene, trench foot, or injury where a doctor knows that circulation is disrupted but not how much, he injects radiosodium in the blood; then the clicking of the counter tells him how far and how fast the blood is circulating. Already this method has saved more than one limb that would otherwise have had to be amputated as a safety measure.

*Courtesy: 'Science Illustrated'*

**Strangely enough the element that helped to wipe off a part of humanity at a stroke is taking the role of its saviour. Here the atom's life-saving aspect is vividly described.**

The biggest possibility of isotope diagnosis is still under investigation. Cancer cells have a slightly different metabolism than normal cells, and require certain elements in larger quantities. If some biochemist finds an isotope for which all cancer cells (not just thyroid cancer cells) hunger, then the huge problem of cancer diagnoisis will be partly solved. A radioactive dose followed by a careful Geiger-counter survey should reveal cancerous growths. This diagnostic wonder may not materialize; but if it does, it will almost certainly be more important in saving lives than any radioactive treatment.

Neither isotope therapy nor isotope diagnosis is nearly so important as the third use of radioactive isotopes, which is in reaearch. Already they have contributed new information on complex problems: how plants grow and use sunlight to produce food; how bearings wear in machines; the role that salt plays in congestive heart failure; and so on. Almost always the technique is the same: tag some common chemical with radioactivity and then trace it through various processes by following the radioactivity. The tremendous value of the method lies, of course, in the fact that a radio-isotope behaves the same in any chemical reaction as would the normal, non-radiating element.

But the big problem here is that it takes time to set up research like this, particularly when isotopes are involved. The isotpes are potentially dangerous—the same radiation that can cure thyroid cancer can cause other kinds if misused—and laboratory equipment must be built and arranged to protect personnel. Some way must be found of getting the radioactive material into a form acceptable to the plant, animal, or process to be studied. Chemists had to get radio-sulfur into penicillin, for example, before the tracer system could be used to study penicillin's *modus operandi*. The contributions of isotopes in research are just beginning. The methods and materials necessary have been mobilized, however, and the next 18 months will probably see results more important than the past 18 produced. That is why everyone should understand what isotopes are and why they are so useful.

### *Chemical Behaviour*

Until you get down to fundamentals, an atom is simple. And fortunately, fundamentals—like "What is matter?"—need not enter a discussion of isotopes. Since 1934, school children have been taught that an atom consists of a nucleus made up of neutrons and protons, with electrons swinging around the nucleus like planets around a sun. The number of protons decides how an atom behaves. For every proton inside the nucleus there is one electron outside it; and since electrons control an element's chemical behaviour, any atom with a given number of protons in it is always chemically the same.

But—and this is where isotopes come in—an element may have various numbers of neutrons in its nucleus. Neutrons do not affect the number of elections—or the chemical behavior, or the appearance—of an element. But they may make it radioactive. This is because the balance of forces inside a nucleus is a delicate affair. For any given number of protons, there are a few numbers of neutrons that can balance the forces. There are ten balanced arrangements of a tin atom, and there are therefore ten stable isotopes of tin. They all have the same number of protons and are chemically identical. But some arrangements are not stable. The nucleus is unbalanced—in that case it is radioactive—and sooner or later must balance itself. Most radioactive isotopes balance themselves by ejecting a charged particle extremely high speed; this is beta radiation. Often at the same time they give off strong electromagnetic waves similar to X rays but more penetrating. These are gamma rays.

The atomic pile makes radioactive atoms in two ways. First, a good many of the fragments of a split uranium atom are radioactive isotopes of one element or another. They can be separated from the pile's ashes, so to speak, and used directly. Second, neutrons are very successful at unbalancing nuclei, and the pile is full of unoccupied neutrons.

Because the amount of radiation is more important than the weight, radioisotopes are sold by the millicurie. One millicurie is an amount large enough so that 3.7x107—37,000,000—atoms will readjust each second. Ordinary values of elements are all away in the millicurie scale. Radiogold costs 15 cents a millicurie, radiosulfur $33. But the half-life—the time by which half the atoms originally present will have "radioacted"—is only 2.7 days for gold, while it is 87.1 days for sulfur.

Radio-isotopes are valuable because nature cannot tel

(Continued on Page 21)

## Ensuring Purity Of Nation's Food

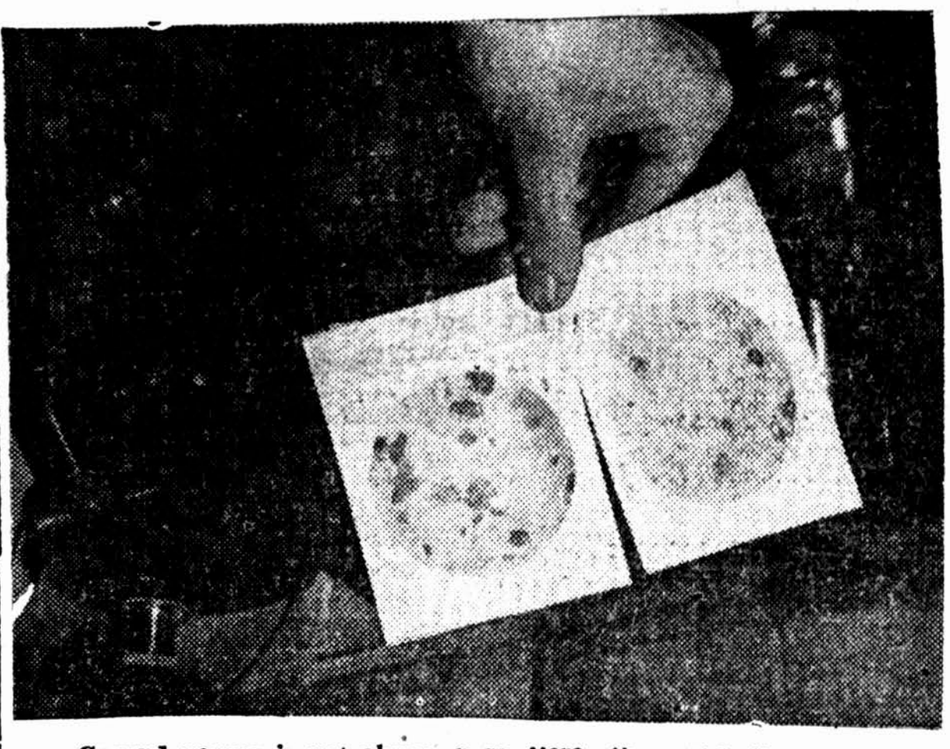
[(continued from page 28)

and drugs from factories, wharves and shops, for analysis in the Public Analyst's laboratories.

In a London Borough, employing a whole-time Public Analyst, modern laboratories examine more than 2,000 speciments of milk, butter, tea, sausage, spirits and drugs every year. Samples obtained by the Inspector are divided into three parts, each labelled numbered and sealed. One is handed to the vendor, another kept for reference and possible production in court, the third goes to the Analyst.

Percentage of adulteration is low—milk, once commonly watered down, is found adulterated now in less than 1 per cent of the cases. Foods in short supply are carefully watched. Tea sometimes contains "second-hand" leaves, meat content of sausages (legal minimum) 50 per cent) is also an occasional problem of the analytical chemist.

As can be seen from the accompanying pictures, the Analyst employs a diversity of weapons and tactics in his task. Powerful microscopes and special thermometers accurate to 1/1000th of a degree are some of the laboratory instruments in frequent use. Inspectors walk into shops and warehouses without notice to take specimens for analysis and this country-wide system is a constant deterrent to dealers against the adulteration of the nation's food supplies.



**Ground pepper is not always pure. Here, the analyst's microscope ensures that the customer's palate is not cheated. A photomicrograph enlarging 150 times shows the irregular pepper grains sparsely scattered among the round flour grains in the adulterated specimen (left). A sample up to standard is shown on the right, for comparison.**

## THE GOVERNOR WAS OBSTINATE

(continued from page 2)]

man's innocence, he ordered Commissioner Gill to grant Langley a parole.

Nevertheless, he kept the investigation going but not for another two years—until 1936—did he succeed in finding the missing key witnesses. The army officers concerned; the dispatch rider and the toll-bridge officer were able to swear to Langley's whereabouts at the material times. The army officers were able to fix the time because it was the last day of their leave. The dispatch rider produced his official accident report which listed the names and addresses of Langley and Johnson and the details of their driving licence and car number as well as the date of the affair, and the toll-bridge keeper was able to swear to the car number and to produce the receipt for the toll-money.

On August 5, 1936, Governor Ehringhaus granted Langley a full and unconditional pardon for the conviction and made an official request that he be compensated for his wrongful imprisonment.

# The Punjab Massacres—And After

## Economics Of Pakistan

**"ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES OF THE PARTITION" by Prof. C. N. Vakil, N.I.P. Rs. 2/8.**

Here is a MUST book for every library and bookself. Within the brief space of 125 pages, Prof. Vakil has presented all the economic facts and figures that are worth knowing about India and Pakistan. The book will be of invaluable help in grasping a current problem of vital inportance both to the student of economics as well as the average citizen. The author has presented his material in non-technical language and the numerous tables of statistics give all the information at a glance. The booklet will thus serve as a 'ready reference work' to journalists and publicists. The conclusion drawn by Prof. Vakil that both India and Pakistan are economically interdependent and need an agreed economic policy and a common customs Union is self-evident, but how far the present political differences will allow it to be put into practice remains to be seen.

N.

**PUNJAB UPROOTED by Mrs. J. Nanda, Hind Kitabs, Rs. 2.**

This is a vivid and vital book which tells the gruesome story of the Punjab massacre of last year and of the subsequent exodus—the greatest migration in history as it is rightly called. The author has obviously seen the great tragedy at first hand and thought deeply over it without being soured by it. She is well-informed about the currents and cross-currents which finally led to the unprecedented killing and other brutalities. She has also a clear grasp of the consequences of the partition and of the refugee problem in particular.

She is critical, even caustic at times. But her approach is essentially sane and realistic and she does not indulge either in relating blood-curdling incidents or in apportioning blame between the various communities. Her main anxiety is to see that the refugees are rehabilitated and regenerated as quickly as possible and that they are enabled to begin a new life of utility to themselves and their country. Not all her suggestions will be welcomed either by the refugees or the authorities. But they do deserve serious consideration from both.

Not the least merit of the merit is its literary flavour. Mrs. Nanda is obviously well-read, but what is rather surprising (considering that one has never seen her name in print so far,) is that she also writes so well. She has a fluent style and a flair for words. One did not expect good writing in a book of this type, but it is worth reading for its fluent narrative alone. Listen to this description of humanity on march:

"The countryside was dotted with foot convoys which trailed along for miles on the roads to the frontier. From a high altitude or from a distance these caravans may have resembled a mediaeval army on the march. On a closer view, however, these columns appeared to lack both the buoyancy of a victorious army and the desperate energy of a retreating rabble. Men women and children, even the cattle, stared as they trugded along. There was no anger and no vindictiveness on their faces—not yet, they moved forward as if they wore leaden shoes. Mentally these people were just a blank. Had it been for an avalanche, for an earthquake and not the handiwork of man, they may have more easily reconciled themselves to their miseries."

In the POSTSCRIPT the author pays a feeling tribute to Gandhiji and points out how his death has removed the great single healing factor and 'the greatest living barrier against communalism on this subcontinent." She hopes that "Gandhi dead may be more powerful than Gandhi alive." To which one can only add Amen!

N. G. J.

## *Children's Life Of Nehru*

**THE STORY OF JAWAHARLAL by Shakuntala Masani, Oxford University Press, Rs. 3/8.**

Shakuntala Masani's first venture in story telling to children can be pronounced to be a success. Jawaharlal's life lends itself to the fairy touch and the author has done her best to bring out the highlights in a simple yet attractive narrative. There are a number of delightful illustrations in colour—drawn by the author herself—which will heighten the appeal of this book to every child. The story is brought down to the birth of Free India—fortunately without loading it too much with politics—and the book thus makes an excellent birthday present to young India.

N.

## KHADI

KHADI VIDYA PRAVESHIKA Re. 1-4-0 (Navjiwan Karyalaya, Ahmedabad). The people in Pakistan have been feeling the need of providing more clothing and are turning to Charka. In Europe, of course the spinning wheel has been a great and venerated traditional institution. Only in India, the land of villages, Gandhiji had to cry himself hoarse in praise of the Charka.

In this illustrated book, the science of khadi is explained in an interesting and instructive manner. Many young men and women, in the ensuing two months, will be freed from College studies. His book is a challenge to him and her. No better or more engaging method of spending one's holiday can be conceived than that spent in mastering this expertly written hand book on Khadi, matured with the ripe experience of the past

N. H. P.

The following "Gleanings from Tagore" have been sent by Brother S. Hariharan. I am sure, you will find them very inspiring!

GLEANINGS FROM TAGORE.

From the solemn gloom of the temple
Children run out to sit in the dust.
God watches them play
And forgets the priest.
God seeks comrades and claims love,
The Devil seeks slaves and claims obedience.

The tyrant claims freedom to kill freedom
And yet to keen it for himself.

I touch God in my song
As the hill touches the far-away sea
with its waterfall.

My flower, seek not thy paradise
In a fool's button-hole.

He who does good comes to the temple gate,
He who loves reaches the shrine.
The flower which is single

Need not envy the thorns
That are numerous.

Each rose that comes brings me greetings
From the Rose of an eternal Spring.
God honours me when I work,
He loves me when I sing.

The world speaks to me in pictures,
My soul answers in music.

In its swelling pride
The bubble doubts the truth of the sea,
And laughs and bursts into emptiness.

Child, thou bringest to my heart
The babble of the wind and the water,
The flower's speechless secrets, the cloud's dreams,
The mute gaze of wonder of the morning sky.

The rainbow among the clouds may be great
But the butterfly among the busnes is greater.

And to balance, Brother S. Hariharan has sent also the following anecdotes. How interesting and entertaining they are!

SMILE A WHILE.

Barber to a customer: "Your hair wants cutting badly, Sir"

Customer: "No, it wants cutting nicely Last time you cut it badly."

WHAT DO YOU THINK ICE-CREAM WILL BE SUPPLIED FREE

The above notice in front of a restaurant attracted a few young men who went in and finished several plates of ice-cream. When, however, the bill was presented for payment, they quarrelled with the manager

The manager coolly retorted, 'Why blame me, if you don't know how to read the notice correctly? It should be read, 'What? do you think ice-cream will be supplied free?' "

Teacher: "What is a synonym?"

Student: "It is a word which is used in the place of another when the spelling of the other is not known

Suresh: Your father is a schoolmaster and my father is a stationmaster. Both are masters.

Anand: But, my father trains the mind while your father minds the train.

What orders are accepted by all and refused by none?

Answer: Money-Orders.

A shopkeeper added humour to advertisement when he displayed the following notice in front of his shop:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, if you don't use our scents, for Heaven's sake use our soap."

Teacher: "What kind of noun is cow?'

Pupil: 'Pronoun."

Teacher (astonished): "What?"

Pupil: "Sir, you said a pronoun stands for another noun. Does not the cow stand for the milkman?"

Do you know this house was built out of the groans of men,
The wailing of children and the grief of women?"
Is the owner a money-lender?"
"No, a dentist."

Father and son were at the exhibition. "This table is five hundred years old," said the father to the son, showing the exhibit.

"But we have a table at home which is more than two thousand years old!"

"In our home?" asked the astonished father.

"Yes, father, the multiplication table."

Once an Author asked a Bookseller if a certain book was good.

"I don't know—I haven't read it," said the Bookseller.

"You don't read the books you sell?" asked the author.

Does the druggist take his own drugs?" came the convincing reply.

AN INVITATION.

All readers of this 'corner' are cordially invited to contribute whatever they like—stories, games, tricks, smiles, drawings, photographs, etc. which will be gladly and gratefully published, if found suitable.

They are cordially invited also to join the Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc.

Communications may kindly be addressed directly to Dada—"Gulistan" Khar-Bombay 21, who will be pleased to hear from you always.

Well I do hope you will write positively. So long!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Boys and girls of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari who took part in their annual celebration function recently

HAPPY CHILDREN: Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls (left) in a lorry, just leaving for an outing, and Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari chidren (right) in a Village Dance item—That is how the Balkan-ji-Bari works according to its motto "Education and Entertainment."

## Let us talk it over —

"Send her to the hills", thus greeted a friend whom I was meeting after months. He might as well have said "get her to hell".....

Somehow, the remark made me feel small—as though I were a pup or a kitten who could be bundled off in the same way as the Memsahib's pets were packed off to cooler climes at the approach of hot days in the plains! I know, the good fellow meant no offence whatever. In fact those few words conveyed his solicitude for my health. However, this idea of retiring to the hills strikes me, at times, as a little bit overdone. After all, we are born and brought up in this tropical country and there's hardly any reason why we should beat a cowardly retreat the moment the sun becomes a little more fierce. That reminds me of an incident.

It was on a winter day in one of the towns to the C.P. A big conference was in session for the second day running. I was busy contacting the foreign delegates and other big personalities who had assembled in the huge pandal. All of a sudden a certain Ranisaheb began to feel uneasy and shouted to her attendant for the sun glasses. Somebody offered Her Highness cold drink while she still complained about the sun overhead. An oldish American woman sitting nearby was obviously amused though she made bold to tell the Ranisaheba that she was only an Indian and fussing unnecessarily!

* * *

But to return to the hills, which came into being, so to say, only during the Englishman's regime. The annual exodus to the hills was altogether a different matter with the white sahibs, unaccustomed as they were to the broiling heat of the Indian sun. Besides, they were our masters "chosen by the Almighty" (or so they sincerely believed) "to work for the amelioration of Oriental peoples." It was very necessary therefore to maintain a certain distance between those 'who governed' and those 'who were governed' And the petty officials who were

# WOMEN'S PAGE

a link between those two classes were greatly enamoured of this convention, not to speak of their Memsahibs who are its staunchest upholders even to this date.

Not long back I met the young wife of an I.C.S. chap who was still pinned to his desk when the temperature was 108 degrees in the shade. The missis was gushing with pity for him and vehemently critical of the Government for not moving to the hill station. She considered the new departure as the ruination of a great tradition. But when I opposed her contention by saying that a People's Government had no right to such fanciful indulgences while the people were half-starved, she turned upon me with doubled indignation—and that too in the name of the people!

"Yes it's all very well for you to sit at home under the fans and champion the people. Do you know what strain it is to hundreds of clerks who have to work in the burning heat of Delhi? Poor fellows can't afford cars or tongas. They have either to cycle or walk upto the office. Delhi is a city of distances with no tram or bus services that can be compared with those of Bombay. The two months stay at Simla was a boon to the miserable creatures". Now, isn't this a case of self-hypnotizing?

There are yet others who fear a serious loss to the institution of hill stations for want of official patronage The Premier of C.P. was told as much at a civic reception given to him at Pachmarhi (the provicial summer resort). But this is an equally fallacious argument though it may be admitted that hill stations now on wards will be beneft of their old glamour. And perhaps we shall be the better for it!

—*Leela*

# 3,500,000 U.S. Women Participate In Home Programme Demonstration

**SOME 3,500,000 rural women take part in a home demonstration programme carried on in the United States to extend knowledge of better homemaking methods and to achieve advances in rural community living.**

These women live in all of the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The programme is caried into the rural homes and communities by more than 3,000 full-time home demonstration agents, jointly employed by the local country Government, the 51 land-grant colleges, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Home economics information is spread with the help of 500,000 unpaid volunteer leaders in the many local communities who receive special training for their work.

Home demonstration activities start in the home. Most important is learning the proper handling and preservation of food. What to eat to keep the family healthy, new and attractive ways of preparing and servingfood, the latest advances in quick freezing and canning are popular topics. Two million families reported last year that they had adopted better methods of food preservation as a result of the home demonstration activities.

Methods of saving time and labour in housekeeping also are learned. With the increased cost of living, rural women are learning to set up financial budgets and to obtain the most from home-grown foods. With the post-war interest in building and remodelling women have studied house furnishing, better kitchen arrangement. water systems, and house planning under the programme.

Realizing that family relationships are vital to building better homes, rural women discuss such subjects as the best type of training for rural children. Discussion groups were organized during the past year in which nearly 200,000 rural men and women studied these problems.

National Home Demonstration Week, during which rural women survey their work of the past year and plan projects for the coming year, coincides this year with the National Conference on Family Life, May 6-7. Extension specialists in child development plan to attend the conference, study the recommendations, and develop plans for translating them into local action in rural communities.

Because improvements in home living often require concerted action by the community as a whole, women taking part in the home demonstration programme have taken the lead in such activities as building a town library, recreation parks, rural hospitals, and school lunches.

The theme of National Home Demonstration Week this year is "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World". In line with this theme, rural women already have undertaken projects to promote understanding with those in other countries. Women in Nebraska have raised money to bring a Chinese student to the University of Nebraska to study home economies. A home economics club in the state of Arkansas adopted a Dutch orphan. A club in Oregon has adopted a family in Greece and one in Norway. A West Virginia club exchanges a club programme with a country women's club in England. Rural women in one country of Colorado alone have sent 4,400 garments to war-torn areas of Europe.

Through such projects, taken on the local community level, the home demonstration workers believe that not only the community but the nation and the world will benefit.—USIS

These two tiny tots seem to be rather apprehensively watching the waves before taking the plunge.

## *Women's Hobby Helps Save Lives*

Life saving via radio is one of the specialities of the some 2,000 American women who are licensed amateur radio operators. Known in the trade as YL's (young ladies), they wear their own badge to show that they have passed the standard Government test, which includes sending and receiving a minimum of 13 words a minute in the international Morse Code. In addition they must know radio theory and laws and be able to diagram such things as amplifier circuits and wave traps. One of the original YL's is still active at 80, while another is a nine-year-old world's code speed champion.

Although these 'hams' (technical parlance for amateurs) indulge in their radio work chiefly as a social pastime, they never know when their short-wave conversations will be interrupted to take care of emergency calls of all kinds. One instance of large-scale life saving was the message received by a YL in Nanek, Alaska, warning of the approach of a great tidal wave. The three-hour notice so provided enabled the citizens to evacuate the town before disaster struck.

When a harbour explosion almost wiped out Texas City, Texas, a YL operated 24 hours a day to speed messages to and from the stricken area. National acclaim was won by the woman operator whose radio contacts with a searching party helped to find a child lost in a New England forest. Still another YL has aided half a dozen sea rescues her own amateur station. This hobby has frequently led to careers in engineering or aviation.

During the war YL's played an important role. Besides relaying messages, they taught code to Air Force trainee,s worked in Signal Corps laboratories and staffed assembly lines in electronic plants

***Beauty Hints ----VI***

# Watch Little Things!

## By Elizabeth Taylor

**A wardrobe filled with the latest styles won't give you a reputation for being well-dressed. It is what you do with that wardrobe that tells the story.**

I believe the answer lies in being well-groomed at all times, which fortunately is not something that is inherited or even reserved for the rich!

It simply means that you must pay attention to the little things.

A good way to begin is to watch other girls your age. What do you think is wrong with their appearance? Are you making these same mistakes? If you are, then correct them. And begin right now.

One of the most important things to watch for is a bad hemline. A wavy, lopsided or loose hem can spoil even the most expensive outfit.

It is important to wear clothes which have lines that flatter. Dresses that are too decollete are in very poor taste; so are those that are too tight. Clothes that fit too loosely should also be avoided.

**PADDING**

Extreme or unnatural padding is unattractive. When padding is used, it should create a natural look and not a distorted illusion.

For example, shoulder pads can be flattering when used correctly. But what could be more unfeminine than shoulders on a girl that resemble her football hero's?

The wrong kind of shoes is another enemy of a well-dressed appearance. For instance, you cannot wear a fancy shoe with a tailored suit, nor heavy sport pumps with a dainty date dress. The shoes must complement the outfit.

***This is the last of six articles in which lovely young movie star Elizabeth Taylor tells all her beauty secrets.***

I always get my clothes ready for school the night before. In this way I am never guilty of such things as missing buttons, hanging slips, run-over heels, dusty shoes or wrinkled soiled clothing.

And just before leaving the house, I check to see that my stocking seams are straight and I go over my clothes again with a brush to be certain they are free of hair and dust.

**SWEATERS**

If you like to wear angora sweaters (I do), try keeping them in a refrigerator between wearings. This "sets" the angora and prevents excessive shedding.

Laundering your sweaters is important to keep them in tiptop shape. Whether you use cleaning solvent or warm water and soap, pin the sweater to a towel and then hang it on the line to dry. Your sweater will still hold its shape, and will dry much faster than when laid flat.

And, last of all, remember your posture. By holding yourself well and walking with grace, you will not only improve the fit of your clothes, but you will look much nicer in them.

**(CONCLUDED)**

# ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

***Art Committee's recommendations—its approach to Indian Art—Art schools in Free India—Role of hereditary artistes —who was Soordas?—They can rebuild Somnath—Symptom of uncultivated aesthetic sense—Gujarat should appreciate Ahivasi;—Hebbar selected for distinction.***

The spirit of the age and realistic outlook are clearly manifest in the report of the Art Education Committee which was appointed by the Government of Bombay in August 1946. One of the features of the report, which deserves special notice, is that it is unanimous, and a unanimous report on any question is supposed to carry greater weight in the age of democracy. The recommendations made by the Committee should be considered worthy of being accepted in the absence of any serious objection or insurmountable difficulty.

## Foreign Outlook

Education of gifted students in art and the training of the people in appreciation of beauty are two aspects of art education. The Committee was asked to consider both and it has covered them efficiently and has made a strong plea for the development of Indian art. It has taken its stand on the principle that the Indian spirit should pervade training in an Indian school of art.

## Influx Of European Art

The Committee has rightly observed that there cannot be a separate section teaching Indian art in any school. Such a curious anomaly is conceivable only in the case of a school of art in a foreign country. It has crept in India also, because schools of art which came into existence during the British rule were foreign and not Indian in spirit and outlook. They were founded to teach European art to Indian students.

The fact that European art was the primary concern of such foreign institutions cannot be gainsaid. Indian art, therefore, could not have in them any better status than that of a section or side-show. India had a distinctive and living tradition. She was also found to be a great art-consuming country and was able to satisfy her own requirements. With the loss of freedom she had to swerve from her tradition and to leave her home market open to foreign imports.

European art was introduced in accordance of a systematic plan to suppress India's cultural and artistic individuality and to capture the market of her art. Schools of art were founded in order to accelerate the pace of the propagation of European art. They have produced a community of artists and architects who are Indians by their nationality but not by their education and practice of art. Some of them still believe that art was for the first time, revealed to the country by their art schools and that the academic art of Europe is Indian art. Now a days imitations of the mannerisms of European modernists are boosted in interested quarters as the latest developments of Indian art.

## Reconstruction Of Schools

Schools of art, though few in number, have given a terrible set-back to Indian art and architecture. They have made Indian artists to propagate European art and to throw by degrees, hereditary artists and craftsmen out of the field; and they have achieved no small success in the mission which was entrusted to them by their founders. They are chiefly responsible for the invidious distinctions of artists like the trained and untrained.

And yet the schools of hereditary artists and craftsmen have survived and continued the tradition, but they are not considered worthy of recognition as national institutions. The privileged institutions, however, are the official schools and private classes which have supplemented their work. Such institutions have, now, to be transformed into Indian schools of art. The task is one of remodelling and rebuilding them from the very foundation and therefore it needs entirely different but solid material.

## Right Approach

The Committee has suggested the introduction, in the syllabus, of the teaching of history and appreciation of art with special reference to Indian art. It has, further, stressed the replacement of Greek and Roman antiques by the examples of classic Indian art. Schools of hereditary artists and craftsmen are the resources which should be explored for the sake of the material and man-power needed to rebuild art schools.

The Committee has appreciated the importance of hereditary craftsmen. It has recommended admission, free of fees, to students of their communities to workshops and training centres, scholarships to the gifted among them and the grant of subsidies to craftsmen. It has, moreover, suggested the employment of master craftsmen as teachers in workshops and training centres on liberal salaries.

## Man-Power And Material

The invidious and snobbish distinctions of artists such as the trained and untrained must be abolished. Masters from the hereditary communities should, in spite of their educational disabilities, be appointed as teachers in the schools of art and architecture if the latter are to be built up as Indian institutions. The material and man-power which are essential to education in Indian art and architecture should be collected from every available source.

The views expressed by the Committee on the role of craft in art education are significant of an outlook which Indian art needs for its revival and development. The Committee has gone back to the Indian tradition by rejecting the illogical distinctions of art such as the fine and applied. It has rightly attributed the decline in creative art to such distinctions and has recommended the integration of craft in art education both specialised and general. Craft should bring back the artists and designers among craftsmen to the fold of education in art.

## Soordas Anniversary

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan deserves to be congratulated on having organised, on Thursday, May 13, a function to celebrate the anniversary of Soordasji. The Bombay Station of the All-India Radio also did adequate justice to the great poet, composer and musician. A question is frequently asked "who was this Soordas?" Those, who have heard the name in films or plays will reply that he was Bilvamangal. Some others will say that every blind beggar who sings in the street is Soordas, and a few music executants think that he was a composer of "bhajans." It is the irony of fate that India knows much about Shakespeare but little about Soordas.

Hindi scholars have identified real Soordas, but they have discovered him only as a poet of eminence. Soordas was also a composer and musician of great abilities and has left a rich legacy of his compositions and yet the function in his honour was attended by Hindi scholars and not musicians. South India reveres its master composers of the olden days. North India does not know its music-makers. On the contrary it is being led into the belief that music was revealed to it, for the first time, in the present age by a few "executants" who have founded their sects and have left their followers to introduce to the people their respective styles and repertoires as the whole of the classical music of the Hindustani school.

## Reconstruction Of Monument

The reconstruction of the ancient temple of Somnath at Prabhas Patan in Junagadh State is again in the news. The object is to restore the temple to its pristine glory in consonance with the architectural traditions of Saurashtra. Some of the officials of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India accompanied by a staff of experts have visited the place, and a plan is also tentatively prepared.

The officials are reported to be collecting and collating the available data, but they will most probably miss an important source. What is of archaeological interest to them is, to some extent, a living tradition. The descendants of those, who had built temples of different denominations and styles, are still in Saurashtra and have continued the tradition in whatever work goes to them and they are the people who should be consulted and asked to undertake the work of reconstruction. The Government ought to patronise such architects and sculptors at least for the sake of something which they alone are capable of doing.

## Cure Of Chronic Habit

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has issued an appeal to the public to refrain from scattering rubbish in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens at Malabar Hill and the Joseph Baptista Gardens at Bhandarwada Hill. He rightly complains that some of the visitors throw about all sorts of rubbish and damage trees and shrubs. To spoil the beauty and cleanliness of gardens or to spit on footwalks and walls of buildings is a chronic habit to them.

Such a habit is a manifestation of the uncultivated sense of appreciation of beauty. The remedy is education. Legal action will inspire fear and will act, to some extent, as a preventive, but it will not be a radical cure. The Municipality should begin to educate the budding generation in its own schools. It should realise that the teaching of drawing in schools has failed to cultivate the aesthetic sense of children and that it should, therefore, introduce new methods of aesthetic training. The development of the sense of appreciation of beauty should start in childhood. Children should leave schools with an impression that the preservation of civic beauty is implicit in the concept of decent citizenship.

## Honour Ahivasi

Gujarat claims itself as an art-loving province, but it is not eager to acquaint itself with the individual abilities and achievements of its artists, musicians and dancers and is not inclined to honour real masters among them. Pandit Vadilalji was a great master and scholar of music. Gujarat should have been proud of him, but he died unnoticed and unlamented. In the absence of an organisation to introduce deserving artists to the people and to honour masters among them, the Gujarat Literary Society of Ahmedabad is in a way encouraging artists by diverting, at times, the Ranjitram Gold Medal to art or music.

Mr. Jagannath Ahivasi is one of the artists of whom Gujarat should be proud. He ranks among the few Indian artists who have understood the Indian tradition and captured the spirit of Indian Art. Mr. Ahivasi is a teacher in the section of Indian art in the Sir J. J. School of Art. His work is original and truly Indian in style and spirit, and is a contribution to the revival of Indian art. An artist of the standing, experience and achievements of Ahivasi should have been the recipient of the Ranjitram Gold Medal or similar distinctions of other institutions long ago. Still it is not too late for the Gujarat Literary Society to honour him.

## Just Appreciation

Mr. K. K. Hebbar, whose "Dadhi Leela" is reproduced in these columns, is one of the young and front rank artists of India. He has, to his credit, a brilliant record of achievements. In 1946 he won the gold medal—the highest award of the Bombay Art Society, and in 1948 he is selected for state patronage which is a great distinction, and also an honour to Bombay.

In order to enable talented and deserving young artists to improve their technique and art, the Government of India has selected a few of them and sanctioned to them grants-in-aid. Mr. Hebbar happens to be one of the few selections for this distinction. He has been awarded a grant o Rupees 2,500 which should be acknowledged a just appreciation by the Government of his work.

## Dadhi-Leela

*Artist—K. K. Hebbar*

# Verbatim Typewriter For All Languages

Taking down a poem in Bengali, a Gaelic slogan, and several sentences in Chinese from visitors to the British Industries Fair, which has just concluded, an English girl operating a "Palantype" machine astounded a cosmopolitan group of people by correctly reading back all that had been dictated.

The small phonetic keyboard of this new machine which is the first British stenotyping machine, made it possible for this girl, who knew none of the languages dictated to her, to record dictation and then to read the script back.

The general opinion among those who witnessed these performances—and these were from various countries where many dialects are spoken—was that this machine would do away with the necessity of stenography as it is today and simplify the conduct of business.

# REBUILDING THE CITY OF LONDON

(continued from page 7)

and not separated by traffic routes as they are at present.

## The Men Behind

It is suggested the engineering operations for reconstruction should begin in June this year, and rebuilding in April 1949. It is estimated that 550 workmen will be engaged at first and 5,000 will be at work by 1965, to carry out the programme within 30 years. A 10-year project has been put forward as an interim plan.

The men behind this ambitious rebuilding project are Dr. C. H. Holden and Prof. W. G. Holford, two of Britain's leading town planners.

Prof. Holford was professor of Civic Design at the University of Liverpool, and in May, 1944, was apointed Director of Research at Britain's Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

Dr. Holden has been a member of Britain's Royal Fine Arts Commission since 1933. He designed, among other things, the underground station at Piccadilly Circus in the centre of London, the British Hospital at Istanbul, and the head offices of the London Passenger Transport Board in Broadway Westminster London. He was also one of the principal architects to the War Graves Commission.

*Our Delhi Letter* — By Our Special Correspondent

# Believe It Or Not!

# India Spends Rs. 8,000 A Day For Foreign Propaganda!

**NEW DELHI.**

**India is spending, at present Rs. 8 thousand per day on her External Publicity.**

**This expenditure is incurred on Public Relations Organisations maintained in India's Embassies or diplomatic centres abroad and is exclusive of the expenditure incurred on the feeder organisations maintained in India and the External Services radiated by the All India Radio.**

**Here are the details:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Information | Service, | Washington. | Rs. 8,00,000 |
| Information | Service, | London, | Rs. 3,13,000 |
| Information | Service, | Moscow, | Rs. 1,00.000 |
| Information | Service, | Paris. | Rs. 65,000 |
| Information | Service, | Cairo | Rs. 55,000 |
| Information | Service, | Teheran, | Rs. 68,000 |
| Information | Service, | Tokyo | Rs. 1,30,000 |
| Information | Service, | Shanghai | Rs.73,000 |
| Information | Service, | Singapur | Rs. 84,000 |
| Information | Service, | Bangkok, | Rs. 79,600 |
| Information | Service, | Batavia, | Rs. 67,000 |
| Information | Service, | Canberra, | Rs. 58,000 |
| Information | Service, | Ottawa, | Rs. 1,41,000 |
| Information | Service, | Colombo | Rs. 37,000 |
| Information | Service, | Rangoon | Rs. 1.04,000 |
| Information | Service, | Kabul | Rs. 61,200 |
| Information | Service, | Karachi | Rs. 36,000 |
| Information | Service, | Lahore | Rs. 36,000 |
| Lump | Provision for new services | - - — — | Rs. 7,00,000 |
| | Total- - - - | | —Rs. 28,78,600 |

It could be presumed that under the lump provision, new centres of information will shortly be organised in Brazil, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium. India is on the Information Map, so far as the organisation is concerned. What a tremendous amount of emotional comfort.

## *Gresham's Law*

Eight thousand a day is, after all a flea-bite, as compared to millions sunk in this business of publicity by the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom. No one, however, compares the publicity bill of Pakistan, which could be counted in terms of few annas per day. And yet Pakistan's propaganda has succeeded, where India's has failed. The fact, however, is that India has set up an organisation and has filled it with C3 people. A sort of Gresham's Law has been operating, bad journalists driving out good journalists from the market.

There has been a good deal of loose talk of careerism amongst the servicemen lately in New Delhi. The Government's publicity organisations have opened the flood gates on the careerist journalists to inundate places, which had so far stood out beyond their dreams. It is not however the machinery, but the men, who operate the machinery, that count. The success or failure of any campaign largely depends on human factor. This human factor has been lacking. This is why India's publicity has suffered, where even that of the much maligned servicemen has succeeded.

The case of the late Mr. Roosevelt could be compared with India to India's advantage. From the outset of his first term the great majority of the newspapers opposed him. They disbelieved in the New Deal, they were increasingly critical of its policies and did their utmost to defeat it But as the 1932. 1936. 1940 and 1944 elections proved. Roosevelt was stronger than they. Why did he win? Because he had a new deal for the Press as well.

With rare exceptions, he stuck faithfully to his schedule of two press conferences a week. He held 337 Press conference in first term, 374 during the second, 279 during the third and eight in the fourth; a total of 998. This did not cost much money.

## *Secret Of Roosevelt's Success*

As a result, he was on an unprecedented footing with the working press. He knew its ways. He understood many of its problems and he more than held his own in his twice a week parry and thrust with the correspondents. Is there a single person in the Government of India to-day who can claim similar knowledge of the working press? To make matters worse, Ministers that count are often surrounded by men, who are interested in keeping away criticism by attributing motives to the critics. But what about the Press Relations organisation? Let me quote from Roosevelt's New Deal for the Press.

"Another factor contributing to this Roosevelt success was that from the start he had the help of two able secretaries, who enjoyed the confidence of the correspondents."

"In sum, here was an administration with a concept of public relations far beyond that of any predecessor. The times called for candor and frankness with the public. Much of the early success of the New Deal was undoubtedly due to the constant stream of organised information from the White House. Roosevelt played their game and very often Press correspondents were inclined to play his."

Surely this needed little money. It only needed men, who had common ground with the correspondents. They had to understand their needs and their problems. They faced them as man to man, usually with no holds barred. They matched wits with them, fenced with them, were quite frank with them in most matters. In short, they were masters of the art of applied psychology in the field of broad public relations. Stenographers and Cub-Reporters cannot become public relations officers over night. They have to be trained for it.

## *Hyderabad Publicity*

Let me cite a few instances of successful publicity in New Delhi. During the Cabinet Mission's visit two years ago, a few Britishers and Muslim Leaguers sat on the lawns of the Imperial Hotel every evening. Over drinks, they usually threw out some suggestions, which invariably found their way in Press Correspondents' copy. India's Public Relations Officers, presumably, were busy preparing biographical notes of the likely ministers, who were being tipped for the Government.

Hyderabad is another case. Its Delegation, notwithstanding a hostile press, has always managed to secure fullest publicity to its view point. The members of Delegation ring up Press Correspondents and literally run after them in order to place their case before them. As against this, Correspondents have to run about, digging out India's case from sources far beyond the Public Relation Organisation. There is a formidable array of names in the Telephone Directory, giving out proper designation of each Information Officer, duly approved by the Federal Public Service Commission. Similar names illuminate the telephone books of all the leading countries of the world.

The Government of India has decided to wind up the Ministry of Food by the end of this year. Another proposal is to wind up the ABDUCTED WOMEN'S ORGANISATION. One view here is that this organisation has had no fair deal and, in the interests of human happiness, it should be continued at least for another year.

## *Rescue Of Women*

According to rough estimates there are fifty thousand abducted women, still wanting or waiting to be rescued from Pakistan. The plea that they are not interested or inclined to return to India is based on faulty assumptions or information. Some of them, it is explained, live in perpetual terror of their captors and say "NO" when they mean to return to India. Some others of immature judgement claim that they have already settled down and would not like another change.

The critics claim that the whole approach to the problem has been faulty. Rescue work was entrusted to persons, who had no knowledge or experience of the problem, while persons, who had devoted their lives to this very problem were conviniently passed by. Then again, recoveries were attempted on the information of relatives, who might have lost interest in an abducted women. It was also attempted on the information of a recovered women.

For one thing, an abducted women is generally removed to a safe place and her captors are forewarned of the likely police raid. The rescue is done by the Police, say of Pakistan, over which the rescuers have no control or authority. There is also some criticism of the post-recovery treatment of an abducted woman. She is, so to say, dumped on her relatives without undergoing some preparatory course to adapt herself to changed circumstances.

# *Eight Pound Radio Brain Making Fact-Finding Trips*

**By JOSEPH L. MYLER U.P.A. Staff Correspondent.**

WASHINGTON, (UPA): An eight-pound radio brain is making frequent fact-finding trips these days aboard rocket missiles flying faster than sound and higher than the stratosphere.

Tougher than anything human, this electronic "intelligence" reports what it observes as it flies. It does its work efficiently and without pause, unmindful of temperatures many times hotter than boiling water and pressures 50 times greater than gravity.

It was described by R. T. Ellis of the Johns Hopkins applied physics laboratory where it was developed to do secret guided missile and rocket research for the Navy's Bureau of Ordinance.

Its technical name is "The APL/JHU Telemetering System Its function is to report 50 different kinds of information while travelling great distance at high speeds. Compared with other radio reporting mechanisms, it is "subminiature. It is extremely rugged accurate and reliable

Aboard Navy Aerobee rockets, it has soared at more than 2,000 miles an hour to an altitude of 78 miles above White Sands. New Mexico. It has flown faster than 1,500 miles an hour ram jet engines. It has withstood—and reported—fantastic acceleration pressures in rocket tests at Invokern California.

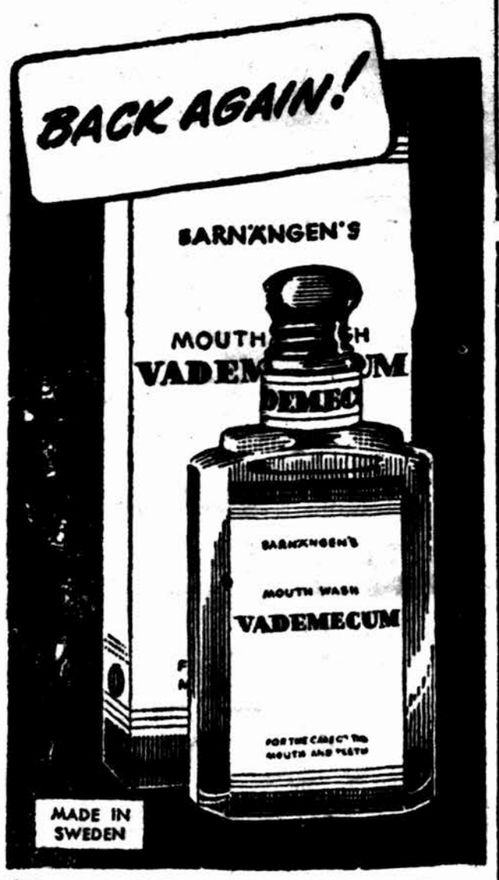
The "lobes" of this radio brain consists of a variety of meters and guages for measuring conditions encountered in realms of speed, altitude, heat and pressure where human observers would quickly die.

Employing eight basic radio channels, it sends a continuous report to distant ground recording devices via frequency modulating broadcasting. Its transmitter is only 1-5/8 inches thick and 4-1/2 inches high

The information to be telemetered is converted into an audible tone of some frequency between 2,000 and 13,000 cycles per second. The tone varies in frequency with the information being reported.

This information is the kind science must have if it ever is to solve problems of rocket propulsion, construction and navigation. It includes, besides temperature and pressure at various speeds and altitudes such things as:

Acceleration rates, sidewise and liner motion, roll and pitch and yaw, structural strains, rates of rocket fuel combustion, changes in power of the earth's magnetic field at different altitudes, radio-activity in the atmosphere, cosmic ray intensities, and the quality of sunlight above the atmospheric blanket.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*Patter*

# Mi-Mi-Miami

By Asude

Now, look, Editor, what you have been and done!

After about nine years of gruelling without a grouse, I got what had all the ear-marks of a "well-earned holiday." True, it was for no more than a month and a half. But who was I, puny worm, to look at a gift holiday in the mouth? It served. So, I made plans and looked forward to spending the time in the land of conifers.

(You know what "conifers" are? It is the stuff from which "newsprint" is made,—that is, will be, some day).

I meant Simla, of course. Great place for thinking of the After Life. I understand that it is also the place where you get the best steak-and-kidney pie.

But shall I be able to look at a mere steak-and-kidney pie after what you have gone and done? That is, after reading that thing by Harry Martin in your April 25 issue,——all about the "Millionaire's Playground"——meaning Miami? Do you remember that article? If not, dig it up and give it the once-over again, will you?

Have an eyeful of the two glamour goddesses which adorn the dull sheet of your paper. You note their costume. Built on the lines of your garden fence,——it protects the property, you know, without obstructing the view.

Now, how does a man reconcile himself to conifers and kidney pies after a whack of this human confectionery? But did you stop there? No, you did not. That is, Harry Martin didn't. He piled the whole Pelion on the pictorial Ossa, by spilling more cream on the gateaux.

"If you can afford 40 dollars a night for a bed", yammers this heartless man, "20 dollars for a lunch, 200 for a bathing suit, and 300 for a hand-painted tie, Miami Beach was made for you. If you can't, take your vacation elsewhere".

"40 dollars a night for a bed". That will be about a hundred and twenty-five Rupees. Just for sleeping on that bed one night. What sort or species will that bed be? How does a man feel the morning after sleeping on a bed for a hundred and fifty Rupees? Must be one of those beds on which Marie Antonette lounged of an evening. Or, was it Catherine of Russia?

I suppose, what one does after sleeping on a bed like that is to jump up and hammer out a Special Feature for one of those coloured magazines headed: "When I slept on a 40-dollar bed" or something on those lines. Or, goes and cracks a constable on the head. What I mean is, he must do SOMETHING!

I can't help thinking so. The mere thought of what I am missing makes me want to do things.

"20 dollars for a lunch". Sixty-odd Rupees for a meal. Consisting probably of a forkful of minestrone A LA Miami and a thimbleful of strawberry ice, what? It can't run to three-courses, I presume, not for a mere sixty Rupees, can it? A RECHERCHE lunch is not meant to fill——I suppose, you know that.

Six hundred and twenty-five Rupees for a "bathing-suit". And a thousand Rupees for a "hand-painted tie". My youngest son,——AETAT seven years,—has a flair for painting, and he painted one of my white ties the other day with all the colours in his paint-box. It is "a hand-painted tie" now. I wonder, how much it would fetch at Miami.

It is a most disturbing, upsetting article. I am afraid, I haven't got a 200-dollar bathing-suit. But why have I not? Why can't I buy one and have a 20-dollar lunch, and then stretch myself on one of those Marie Antoinette beds? Why must I be content to look at fir and spruce needles whilst the rest of the world strut on Miami beach in 200-dollar "bathing-suits"?

Mark you, I was quite content with my needles and my kidney pie,—in fact, was happy to look forward to them,—till I read that thing in your paper and saw those two girls there, one brandishing a pair of flags and showing off all her curves and graces in the doing of it, and the other coming out of a bank of reeds clad mostly in a smile. I was not very happy after that, I assure you.

You see, a thing like that sprung on unprepared citizens gives ideas. I suppose, that is what all eye-dazzlers are meant for. But what exactly do you aspire to achieve by this candy-coated bomb of yours? What exactly do the cuties stand for? I mean, where exactly do they come in?

I can understand the lunch and the suit and the tie and the bed. But where do the two lovelies come in in the ENSEMBLE? Lunch, suit, tie, bed, and two girls. Yes, but how, how? How do they—I mean, where exactly do they step in? I am asking you because there is not a word about the girls in the article.

You have got to make the thing clear You, or Harry Martin. And mark you, I am not asking out of sheer curiosity, nor because it hits me on the evening of my journey to the land of the pines. I have a special reason for the query, and you had better give all your mind to it.

It is May 16th as I write this. And this morning—you will have noted, five giants of our very own newspaper world have started flying for the British Isles. And they have carried their families with them That is what Reuters says. So far all is to the good, and may the shadow of their planes never grow less!

But some of them expressed a desire to take America on their stride back. And if this wish ripens into fulfilment, I will not wonder if they have a look in at your Miami And if that comes to pass, I will not wonder if they order for one of those 200-dollar bathing-suits, and sit down to a Sixty-Rupee lunch Having gone so far, they could hardly do less.

But what do they do when they come across that top girl of yours,—waving those flags of hers? Or, the other one showing off all her glittering molars in one devastating smile? They will know what to do with the lunch and the bed. I have no misgivings about that. But I don't think they will know how exactly to fit in those Hollywood divinities with their merry dash through Miami.

So, you have got to tell it You, or Harry Martin.

* * *

*Adventures come to the adventurous. Mr. De is sure to find at Simla all that he fears he is losing in Miami. If cold print can move him to this ecstasy, he will not remain unmoved by—shall we say, Scandal Point. But, if we may play Polonius to his Laertes, we would offer a word of advice: "Grasping hand and roving eye, early teach them self-denial". A word to the wise is enough but is Mr. De wise?*

—*Editor.*

## The Miami Cutie Who Spoiled Asude's Holiday!

*—"Coming out of a bank of reeds clad mostly in a smile!" (For further details see PATTER.)*

"Ah! That feels more like it."

# 'Rutin' Fights Atomic Radiation

**When the results of the first atomic bombing were made known, famous scientists thought that no recovery of human beings was ossible. In fact, it was announced that persons affeced either directly or indiectly died of the radiation which kept on for a considerable time. In this article, we read about the sensational discovery of what looked like an impossibility—a medicine to counter-act the atom bomb's radiation!**

Rutin, chemical substance found chiefly in the tobacco plant and introduced two years ago as a strengthener of blood vessels, may be the first radiation "medicine."

One of the chief causes of death after exposure to extremely heavy doses of radiation, such as the gamma rays from an atomic-bomb explosion or the less powerful x-rays, is a generalized internal haemorrhage. Blood oozes from the veins and arteries into practically every internal organ and tissue.

Presumably, the cause of this, according to a report made here by Drs. Paul E. Rekers and John B. Field of the University of Rochester, is destruction of the coagulating factors in the blood, which becomes extremely thin. It is able to ooze through the minute interstices of the blood-vessel cells. Eventually the coagulating factors are restored.

There is no evidence that the walls of the blood vessels are themselves impaired by over doses of radiation, although this is entirely possible. It was felt, however, that anything which would increase the strength of their walls might be of benefit.

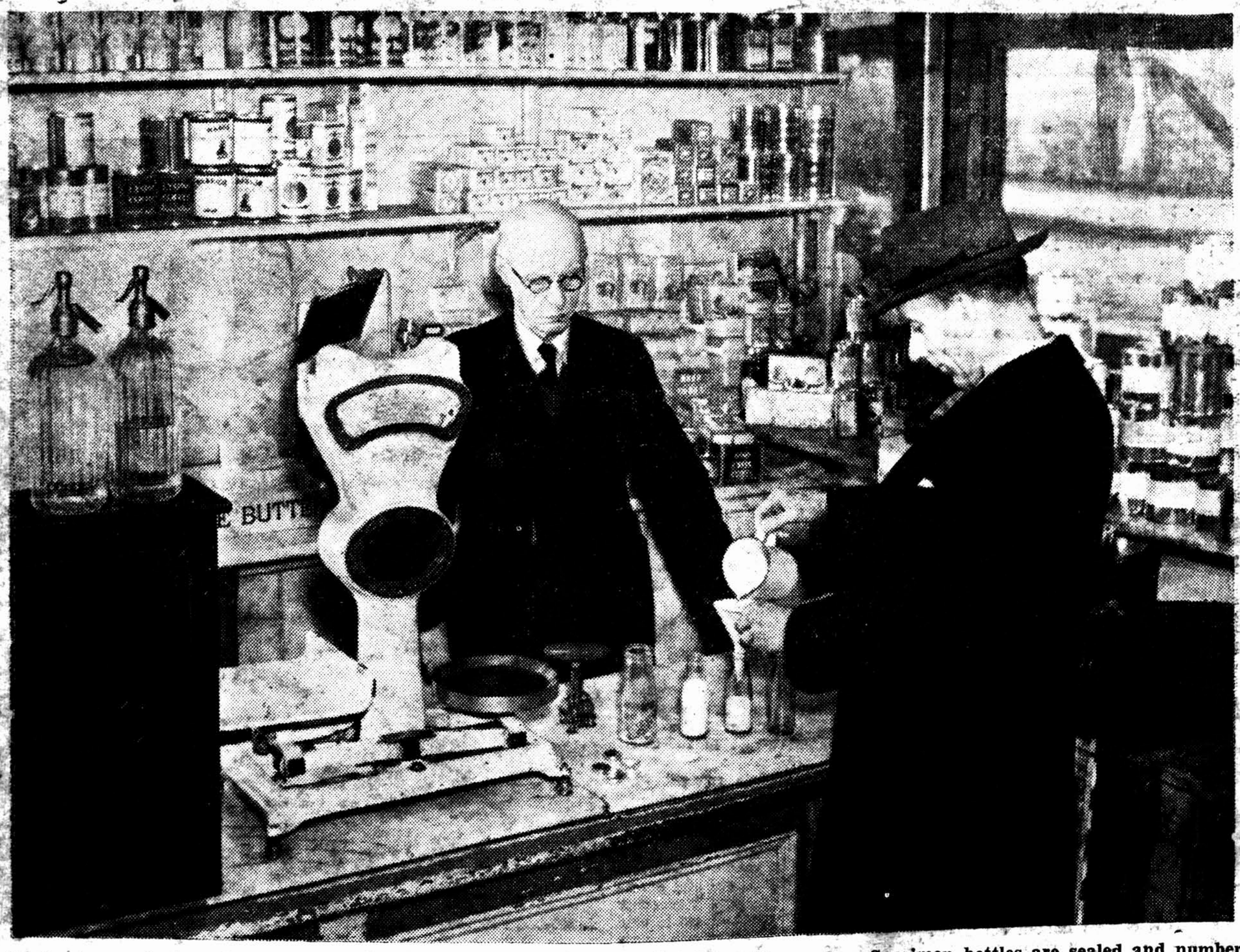
### *Experiments*

Two groups of dogs were subjected to very heavy doses of x-rays. Half were also given Rutin, starting a week before the radiation and continuing through the test. Within from two weeks to a month after the exposure, 16 of the untreated and only three of the treated dogs were dead It was determined that the internal-haemorrhage phenomenon was the essential cause of death. The only difference was in the strength of the blood-vessel walls.

The experiments were carried out under contract from the Atomic Energy Commission which is concerned particularly with radiation accidents at its various stations. The effects of the gamma radiation from an atomic bomb explosion, however would be quite similar.

In another experiment just reported here a substance found in asparagus which is closely akin to rutin was found to be a powerful killer of the micro-organism responsible for development of the highly fatal botulism in improperly canned meats and vegetables and in silage. It has long been observed, according to Drs. A. A. Andersen and J. A. Berry of the Department Agriculture's western regional laboratory, that botulism seldom develops in asparagus.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



**In the local grocer's, the Food Inspector calls without notice to take specimens of milk on sale. Specimen bottles are sealed and numbered in the presence of the shopkeep er.**

# *Ensuring Purity Of Nation's Food*

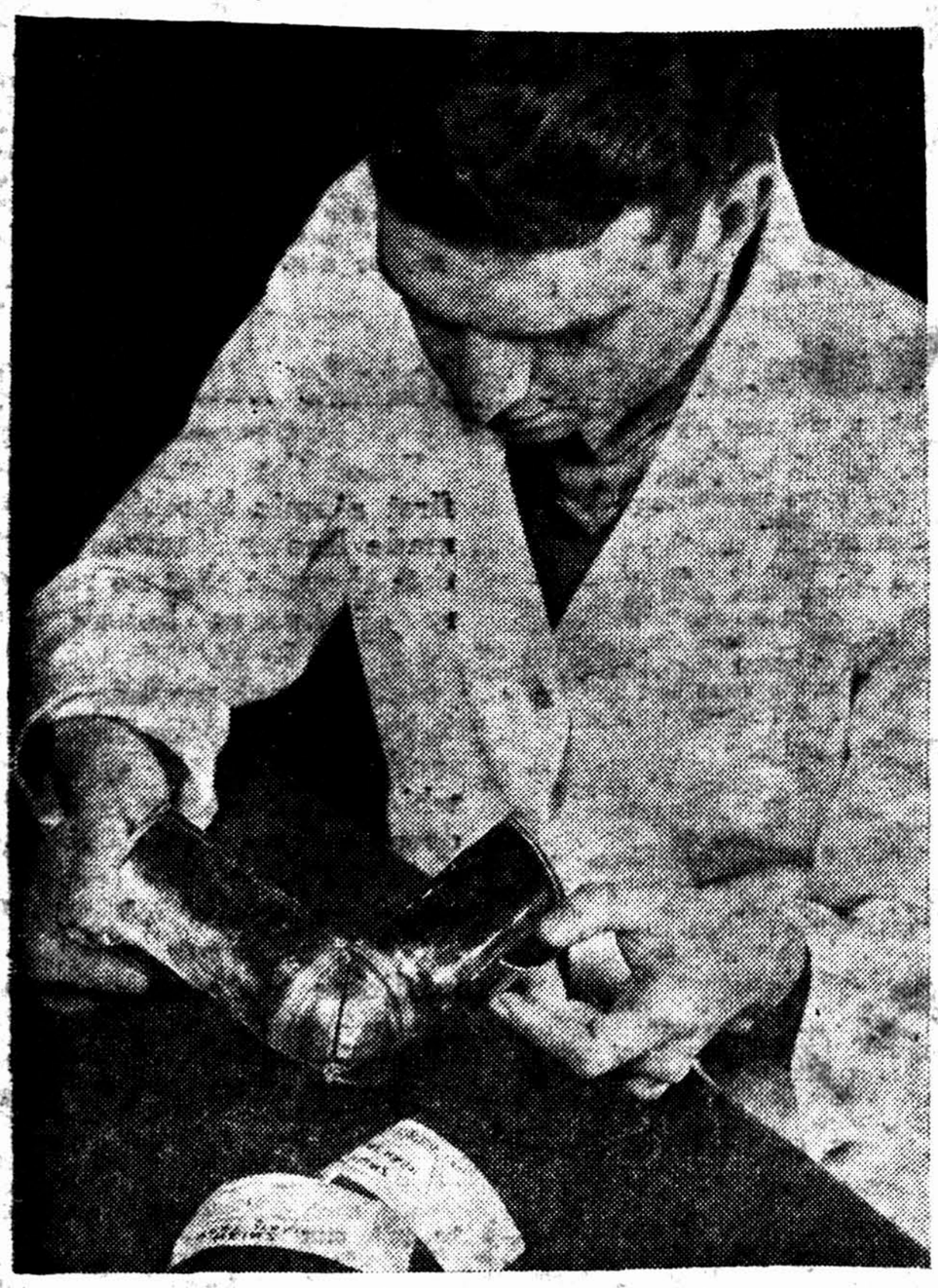
## *Frequent Tests To Detect Adulteration*

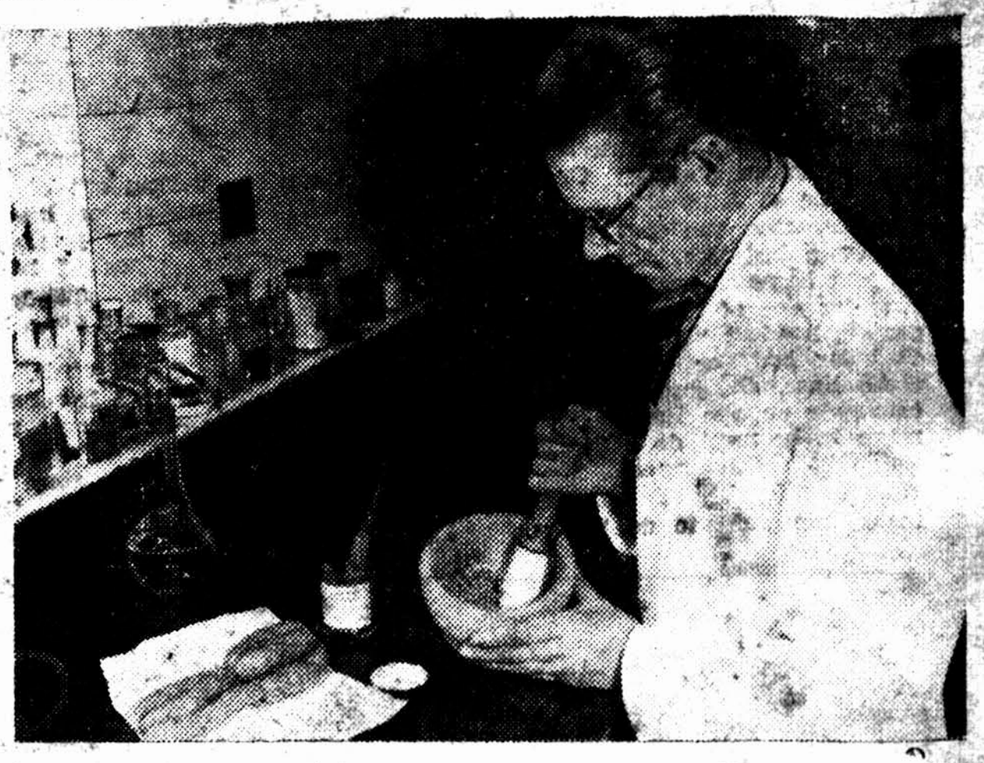
At a time when various pieces of legislation aimed at ensuring the purity of the nation's food supply are receiving the active consideration of the Indian Government, it should be of interest to the public to know how this problem is being tackled in other parts of the world

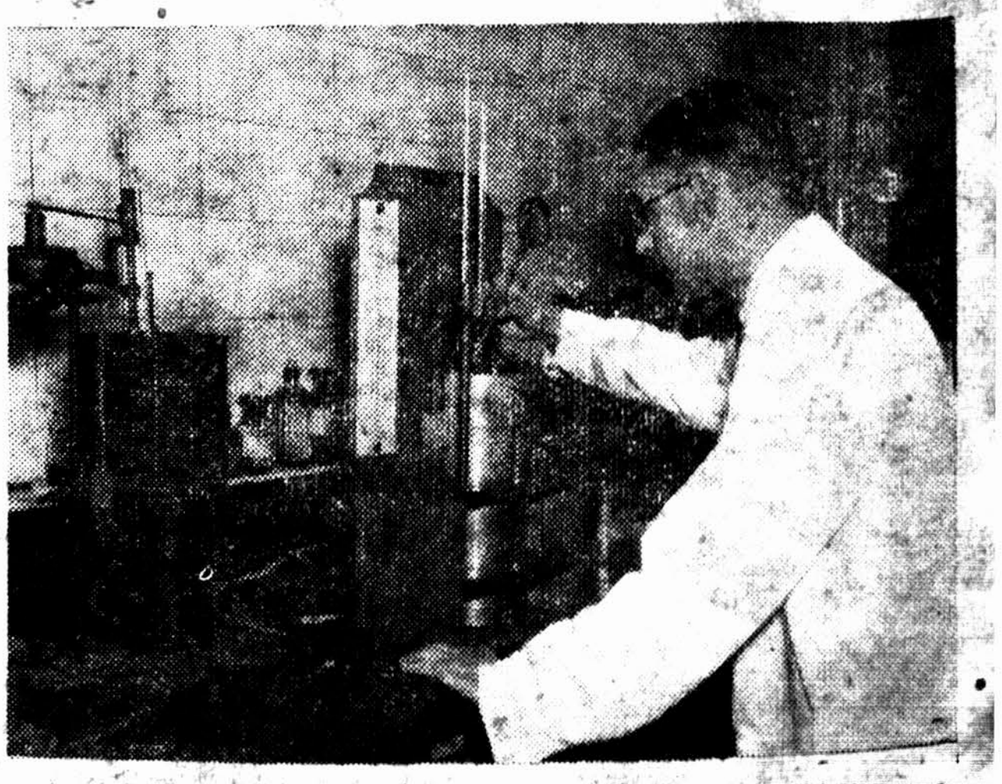
In the United Kingdom, for instance, County Councils, the largest subunits of local Government, are responsible for the health sanitation, education and recreation of the people in their respective areas. Their control over the purity of food and foodstuffs offered for sale to the public is, however, one of the little known responsibilities of local authorities. Every year, Food Inspectors take thousands of samples of foodstuffs

**(Continued on Page 22))**

**(Right): A sausage is grommed for the laboratory. Here the chemist pulverises the specimen to ensure that the sample analysed is of average consistency.**







**(Above): Canned foods are opened, and the lining examined for corrosion. Signs of chemical action on the metal are followed up by analysis of the food itself.**
**(Right) Analyst's weapon to detect watered milk, a portable refrigerator comes into action in the public laboratory of a London borough. Taking advantage of the fact the hemist freezes a doubtful specimen of milk, notes the temperature with special thermometer accurate to 1/1000th of a degree, and deduces the water content.**

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